INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 107— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY, 8, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI TO INTERVIEW WILLINGDON NEXT WEEK

—:o:—

MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE IN SIMLA

—:o:—

Nawab Of Bhopal Invites Ansari

TO UNDERSTAND NATIONALIST MUSLIM VIEWS

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive in Simla early next week and have consultation with Mr. Emerson, the Home Seiretary, Government of India, regarding outstanding questions in connection with the execution of the Gandhi-Irwin Truce by certain local Governments and it is expected that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

Gandhiji To See Willingdon

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 7.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives Simla on Wednesday next and sees the Viceroy on Friday.

The Viceroy holds a meeting of the Executive Council to-morrow. According to a report in local Congress circles Mahatma Gandhi is expected in Simla at the earliest by Monday next and failing that, by 20th instant.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi visiting Simla on 11th May will interview Lord Willingdon and thereafter he is likely to visit Naini Tal and see the Governor of the United Provinces.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI TO SEE NAWAB OF BHOPAL

—:o:—

To Explain Nationalist Muslim View-Point

SIMLA, May 7.

Dr. Ansari is leaving for Bhopal to-morrow night to see the Nawab of Bhopal in connection with the question of a communal settlement. It will be recalled that as a result of the Gandhi-Bhopal conversations in Bombay, the Nawab of Bhopal had called upon Dr. Ansari last month to explain to him the Nationalist Muslim view-point. Subsequently the Nawab had consultations with Mr. Shaukat Ali and party at Aligarh and he has now invited Dr. Ansari and his colleagues with a view to reach a united Moslem demand.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S SECRETARIAT.

Nothing Decided Yet.

BORSAD, May 7.

Enquiries made regarding the personnel of the Secretariat which will accompany Mahatma Gandhi if he decides to go to London to attend the Round Table Conference show that Gandhiji has not yet decided anything about the Round Table Conference. The names published so far in the Press of the personnel of the Secretariat are, therefore, imaginary.

As a result of the rest, Gandhiji has been having here, his health has considerably improved.—

Picketing Campaign In Gondal

—o—

(From Our Correspondent)

PORBANDER, May 6.

The Porbander Picketing Mandal have come back after successful work at Upleta and some other villages of Gondal State. If the merchants will not agree to Congress terms picketing will be continued. The term of agreement has already expired.

A "Patrika" named "Tamakha" has created a sensation here and the police department is making investigation regarding writer of this pamphlet.

Some of the elected members of the Municipality are indifferent towards real public necessities. They should try to relieve all grievances of the public as far as possible and should work according to the will of the nation.

THE SHALIMAR INCIDENT

Jagdesh Chandra, who was shot dead by the Police at Lahore on the evening of the 3rd instant. The police tried to arrest him for being a revolutionary.

Sukhdev Raj, a student of the M. A. class who, along with Mr. Jagdesh Chander, had a fight with the police and was arrested for being an alleged revolutionary.

DANGER OF DELAY IN CALLING SECOND LONDON CONFERENCE

Mr. Jinnah Warns Indians Of Losing "Greatest Opportunity"

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 7.

Interviewed by me Mr. M. A. Jinnah said, "Every week of delay in resuming the work of the Round Table Conference is dangerous. We are now in May and the Round Table Conference finished its work nearly four months ago. His Majesty's Government has already announced they will be prepared to resume discussions this summer. There seems to be a lull here and a strong current opinion in Conservative Party against the resumption and opinion is generally held here that the safeguards adumberated in the last Conference are recognised as indispensible no fruitful result will ensure.

The Hindu-Muslim tension and the failure to settle with them so far and Mahatma Gandhi's repeated statements that he will not go to the Conference unless the Hindu-Muslim question is settled and the Princes' reported reluctance to come back soon due to State affairs requiring their presence at home have exonerated His Majesty's Government from the policy of Mr. Benn described as "sincerity and speed". They feel that it is up to Indians now when they will resume work of the Conference. My opinion is that the Hindu-Muslim question should be settled without delay and the Conference should be resumed at once otherwise one of greatest opportunities in the history of India will be lost. I appeal to the Hindus to win over the Muslims and cannot put my appeal in better term than Lord Irwin did in Bombay to the majority community in such clear and well reasoned language.

MUSLIM SPEAKER DENOUNCES JINNAHS 14 POINTS

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 6.

A huge meeting at Dohad was held on the 5th inst. under the auspices of the Dohad Taluq Samiti when Sjt. Maherdralal Vakeel presided.

Sjt. Kamalashanker Pandya Secy Dohad Taluqua Samiti while introducing the speaker. Moulvi said Ahmed (Bogi), characterized him as a jail-bird as the Moulvi had been to jail for 6 times.

The Moulvi Saheb denounced Mr. Jinnah's 14 points and exhorted the audience to join the Congress in large numbers.

Announcing his future programme, he declared his intention of having a States Conference at Dohad.

SUKHDEVRAJ NOT INJURED

—:o:—

Father Interviews Son

LAHORE, May 7.

Sukhdevraj who was arrested on Sunday last after a fight with the police, was interviewed by his father, who informs the press that Sukhdevraj has not sustained any injury and that the Bombay police have dropped the action against him in connection with the Lamington Road bomb outrage.—A.P.

IN DEFENCE OF HIS POLICY.

Lord Irwin's Fling At Beaver-Mere Press.

LONDON, May 6.

In a striking reply to the Civic welcome accorded him by Leeds, Lord Irwin emphasised at the outset that he did not intend replying to critics. He dwelt on the incalculable damage done in India by uninformed opinions expressed in England and transmitted to India, and appealed to everybody when they wrote or spoke, to exercise restraint and remember the great responsibility resting on Lord Willingdon. He had never suggested that difficulties could be immediately solved any more than sea calms immediately, tornado ceases, and trade difficulties for example could only be solved by reasonable discussion in an atmosphere of calm.

DANGER FROM EXTREMISTS.

Of the extremists on both sides in England and India, he wondered which did most harm.

But between them, there was a great mass of sane opinion, for example numerous Indians who realised the value of British co-operation and relief from the spectre of famine, due to the railways and other organisations. Above all, it should be realised what vital issues for the Empire and the world lay in the adjustment of issues between the Coloured and White races. He knew that he had made mistakes, because nobody "except few newspaper editors" were infallible. But he was convinced that the line pursued during the past two years was the right one. He had received great and valuable help in it from the great Services of India and invaluable support from the European community.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA BOOKSELLER STABBED

—:o:—

One Of The Alleged Assailants Secured

OUTRAGE COMMITTED IN BUSIEST PART OF CITY

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The proprietor of Messrs. Ser Brothers, book sellers and publishers, was stabbed at abou eleven this morning by a Peshawari in his place of business on the ground floor of Albert Hall which is one of the busiest quarters of the city.

An assistant of the firm who attempted to secure the assailant was similarly stabbed with a knife. On coming out of the shop, the Peshawari, with an accomplice who was waiting in the street, ran towards the north.

A crowd seized a person alleged to be one of them and he was placed under arrest. The injured men were removed to the Medical College Hospital where both of them died. Their names are Bholanath Sen and Harikumar Sircar.—

TWO DIE.

Later enquiries show that three well-dressed Mahomedans entered the shop and in addition to the two who have died, stabbed another assistant named Gopal Chandra Banerjee. He is now in hospital in a critical condition.

Two of the three alleged assailants have been arrested, one in a narrow lane with a dagger in his possession by an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and the other in a Musafirkhana in the locality by the officer in charge of Jorasanko Thana.

NEW ARRIVALS.

The latter it is reported had bloodstains on his cloth and an injury on the hand. Both are are stated to have arrived in Calcutta from Amritsar only a few days ago.

It is reported that Bholanath Sen was the author of a work in Bengali entitled Prachin Kahini which has been selected as a text book and in which certain passages appear in connection with the life of Mahomed the Prophet.

OBJECTION TAKEN.

Mahomedans generally took exception to some of the passages and demanded their deletion. Some of them, it is stated, went so far as to threaten the author with dire consequences in the event of non-compliance. One of the arrested men is alleged to have confessed his guilt, citing the abovementioned cause as the motive for the crime. The Police Commissioner with the officers in charge of North Calcutta District, visited the scene soon after the occurrence.—A. P.

Peshawar,—Lucknow Express Derailed

BOMBAY, May 7.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusawal, G.I.P. Railway wires under to-day's date:

The engine and all the coaches of 107-Down Peshawar and Lucknow Express derailed this morning between Lasalgaon and the summit at mile 150, blocking the Dow Main line. Single line working on the Up road is in force. It is expected that double line working will be resumed to-morrow morning.—A. P.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, May 7.

Fatalities are reported due to a virulent type of typhoid in the city extensions. These are ascribed to the present abnormal weather which the authorities declare to be worse than in the plains.

Elabodate preventive measures have been adopted.—A. P.

CAMBAY HUNGER STRIKERS' SUCCESS

—:o:—

State Agrees To Suspend Revenue

CULTIVATORS NOT TO BE HARASSED

GANDHIJI DEPUTES HIS LIEUTENANTS AND SETTLES DISPUTE WITH THE DEWAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, May 7.

A deputation of the Yuvak Seva Mandal of Cambay on behalf of the cultivators waited on May 5 on Mahatmaji at Borsad in connection with the dispute with the Government of Cambay and the Nawabsahib. Mahatmaji directed Darbarsaheb Gopaldas, Sjts. Dadubhai Desai, Goculdas, Talati and Fulchand Bapooji to make inquiries and to see the authorities with a view to remedy the grievances of the poor cultivators.

THE GRIEVANCES.

The three main grievances are (1) recent introduction of duty of nine pies per maund on seed cotton; (2) the demand of part revenue arrears of tagavi and loan with notice fees and chothai; (3) dispute resulting from the introduction of city survey in the villages such as the ownership of wadas and leasing of Government land.

TWO MONTHS HENCE.

At the interview the Dewansahib appeared to be willing to concede the various points raised on behalf of the cultivators. With regard to the export duty on seed cotton, he realised the view-point of the cultivators but as it was introduced very recently for the encouragement of the ginning and press companies of Cambay (town) he agreed to reconsider the matter after two months and promised to discuss the question then with the deputation.

NO COERCIVE MEASURES.

With regard to the second point he demanded only this year's revenue and declared that the State would not take any coercive measures. The cultivators would not be obliged to pay past arrears, tagavi loans, notice fees, chothai, etc., this year except in the case of those who are rich enough to pay the dues without difficulty. He promised not to make these collections unless a good case is made out and even then ample opportunity will be given to the cultivators to directly approach him to represent their cases. Regarding the third point every individual cases brought to his notice will be closely inquired into and justice done.

CULTIVATORS ASKED TO BREAK FAST.

The deputation placed before the cultivators the assurance given by the Dewansaheb during the interview but they expressed their dissatisfaction at the postponement of the consideration of the export duty even for a day. The deputation with the active co-operation of Mr. Syed Vasalmiya and Dr. Shastri exhorted them to have confidence in the words of the Dewansaheb and to cease their hunger-strike. The cultivators showed exemplary discipline and preserved peace and deserve to be congratulated upon the bold stand that they took under trying circumstances.

Political Intimidation Will Not Do

—:o:—

WHY LANCASHIRE FARES BADLY IN INDIAN MARKETS

Failure To Sell At Competitive Prices

CRUSHING REJOINDER TO MR. GREY'S ALLEGATIONS

The advance summary of the findings by the British Economic Mission to the Far East and the Cotton Mission runs as follows:—

"If Lancashire is to recover any of the ground she has lost in China, she must place her goods on the market at prices no higher than those of her principal competitor Japan."

The findings of the commission should make Mr. Grey and Lancashire Millowners turn the searchlight inwards instead of prattling about breaches of Agreement while there are none.

From Our Special Correspondent.

The chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association has given a convincing reply to the Lancashire Agitation. Lancashire cotton goods manufacturers are trying to bring political pressure to sell their goods in this country. This is a sinister move on the part of Lancashire which grew fat on the exploitation of Indian masses. Upto now they had made enormous profits and remained indifferent while other nations were forging ahead by scientific management and up-to-date machinery. The result is that Lancashire has lost ground and there is not the slightest likelihood of her regarding the old position after the Delhi Agreement. The depression from which she is suffering is not due to any political boycott in this country, but is solely due to her refusal to move with the changing trend of the industry.

NOT DUE TO BOYCOTT.

At present it is not boycott of foreign cloth which has stopped Lancashire goods in this country, but it is her inability to sell goods at competitive prices. A minute study will make this point clear. Comparative study of cloth quotations which are ruling at present with 1914 shows that Lancashire prices are higher by 25 to 80 per cent. Coloured and Printed cloth is the monopoly of Lancashire which has still good sales even to-day. C. I. of prices for this style is about Rs. 16/ and the market price is Rs. 19/. But there is limited demand for this class of goods as it is costly. On this cloth Lancashire manufacturers are making a huge profit as they charge something like Rs. 2/ per lb. for dyeing and printing. Thus there is mea gre chance for Lancashire to sell these goods in this country.

JAPANESE DICTATORSHIP IN GREY GOODS.

In Grey Goods, it is almost im-

(Continued on page 7.)

EGYPTIAN EX-PREMIERS' PLIGHT

—:o:—

Prevented From Going To Provinces

FOR ELECTION BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

LONDON, May 7.

Cairo.—Ex-Premiers Nahas Pasha and Mahmud Pasha again attempted this morning to entrain for the Provinces to conduct a campaign for boycott of elections.

They approached the station at the head of a procession of motor-cars but were prevented from entering the station by a strong force of police.

Nahas Pasha harangued the crowd briefly and then the motor-cars drove off.—Reuter.

TORIES RETAIN SEAT

LONDON, May 7.

The by-election to the House of Commons from Scarbrough, owing to resignation of the Conservative, Captain Herbert, owing to illhealth, has resulted as follows:—

	Votes.
Latham (Conservative)	21,618
Ramsay Muir (Liberal)	19,429

—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Cawnpore, May 7.

The City Kotwal, Mr. Ghulam Husain and Mr. Onkar Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police narrated in detail the work of the police during the riot days.

Presumably in view of the unsatisfactory conditions still prevailing, Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been extended to Cawnpore for one month.—A. P.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The latest enquiries show that Satish Chandra Banerjee not Gopal Chandra Banerjee was stabbed in the thigh. Satish Chandra Banerjee later succumbed at the Medical College Hospital, bringing the number killed to three. No further arrests have been reported.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 7.

Previous Closing Rate	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.95
Difference	plus .04

Broach Expectation A/M	Rs. 183/8
Broach Expectation J/A	Rs. 189.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 7.

Previous Closing Rate	5.26
To-day's Opening Rate	5.32
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	5.34
Difference	plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 7.

Silver Ready	13	4	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	13	3	0
Higher	0	1	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay May 7.

Vaisak	44	1	0
Jethi	43	13	0

(With duty)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Mechanical ENGINEERS, experienced as salesmen. Apply to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

UNEMPLOYED—Don't despair. To insure against loss of opportunity, represent your case to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R 4970

WANTED—Experienced LADY DOCTORS L.C.P.S. Apply to Box No. 450 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A

WANTED—experienced GRADUATE TEACHERS. Apply to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—Educated Resident GOVERNESSES. Apply to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A G.B.V.C. to act as an ASST. MANAGER, in a Dairy Farm in the suburbs of Bombay. Starting pay Rs. 60/- with FREE QUARTERS. JIVDAYA KHATA, Ghatkopar (G.I.P.)
A R4972

WANTED—AGENTS on salaries Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 to secure Free Insurance business. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Chief Agents, JAI BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 169, Hornby Road.
A R 4969

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. See R.M.O. Free Emergency Hospital, Ladvadi, C. P. Tank, immediately.
A 2971

WANTED—MANAGER for established Life Insurance Branch Office at Ajmer on salary and commission. Persons who could guarantee minimum business and place Rs. 2,000 cash security only need apply stating age, experience, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2958

WANTED—an expert SALESMAN by a big and influential Mill Store and Machinery Office. Pay according to abilities. Apply Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4953

WANTED—For the Sind National (First Grade Arts) College, Hyderabad Sind (affiliated to University of Bombay) a Principal in the grade of Rs. 400—25—600. Starting salary upto Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Benefit of Provident Fund. One academical year's probation. To join on or about 15th June, 1931. Application, with a statement of academic qualifications, teaching and administrative experience, age, minimum salary required, and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 25th May, 1931. SHERUMAL CHAINRAI, President, Sind National College Board, Hyderabad, Sind.
A 2973

Situations Wanted

A MOSLEM GENTLEMAN (30) First class London Graduate with Honours. M.A. (London) Barrister-at-Law, SEEKS PERMANENT or temporary appointment, willing to serve in any reasonable capacity for the summer or go abroad as Secretary to Ruling Prince. Apply Mr. B. STIFFLER'S HOTEL, The MALL, LAHORE.
B R 4935

Matrimonial

A MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN (31) of high European education would like to meet a nice modern, cultured and enlightened Indian lady with a view to matrimony. No religious restrictions. Exchange of photographs. Write to Mr. X C/o 17. Warris Road, LAHORE.
M R 4964

Loans

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest rupees one lac in a firm of importing and commission agents. Business is running a free from any risk, yielding handsome income. Interest and partnership will be allowed. Write for particulars to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4956

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
E R 4872

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Earn thousands monthly (by investing Rs. 125) through New York Cotton Specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure closing figure. Time: 12 to 8, opposite Pigeon Stand. 5, Mint Road, near G. P. O.
P R 4936

Medical.

PURE Mercury Pills, Rs. 20 each lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system, makes man a real man Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER RATANJI, Ghatkopar.
M R 4968

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s HAVRE MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th May, 1931 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tender.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

Tender Notice, dated 15-4-1931, for the supply of Ragi straw.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of good ragi straw in the Mysore Serum Institute, situated either near "Race View" Race Course Road, Bangalore, or near Hebbal during the Official year ending 30th June, 1932, will be received in the Office of the Director of Agriculture, in Mysore, Bangalore, upto 3-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1931.

About 10,00,000 lbs. of white ragi straw, clean and good quality are required. The rate is to be quoted per 100 lbs.

For detailed conditions, please refer to tender notice published on page 392 of the Mysore Gazette dated 23-4-1931, or ascertain in the Office of the undersigned during Office-hours between 7-30 and 11-30 a.m. or 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) P. PARTHASARTHY,
Officer in charge,
Serum Institute.
Bangalore, dated 30-4-1931.
2961

Public Notices.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1931, at 4-20 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1930.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article III of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 1st May 1931, to FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1931 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1931.
2908

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1931, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1930.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article III of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
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By Order of the Board
E. D. SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1931.
2911

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HANSRAJ DWARKADAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant at the time of his death, residing at Nasik. ..... Deceased.

DAMODAR BHIMJI, of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A VAKIL
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 5th day of May, 1931.
2974

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HANOOMAN LANE OTHERWISE CALLED MARUTI LANE WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Vaidya & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bhagwan Bhikha, Administrator of the Property and Credits of Bai Ratanbai daughter of Keshav Kerson and widow of Kallian Laxman in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th day of August 1926 and the Deed of Further Charge dated 13th day of April 1928 and made between the said Bhagwan Bhikha of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned Property on Friday the 8th May 1931 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Maruti Lane Bombay containing 91-5/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 353 of Fort Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'A' Ward No. 2491 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, on the West by the property of Ramji Roychand Darbar, on the North by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai and on the South by the Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Vaidya & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE at Matheran, advertised on the 10th has been POSTPONED on the 17th instant.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Amusements.

PATHE
6-30 & 10.
POLLY MORAN
LEILA HYAMS
CLIFF EDWARDS
AND
WILLIAM HAINES
IN
WAY OUT WEST
A GREAT METRO-GOLDWYN ALL TALKING PICTURE WITH STARS THAT NEED NO INTRODUCTION
WILLIAM HAINES
OUT WEST
WHERE MEN ARE MEN AND COWS ARE CONTENTED

BOXING
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
AT
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR and AMUSEMENT PARK
Bellasis Road, opp. Central Station.
MIDGETS 2 ROUNDS EXHIBITION
W. SEQUEIRA vs. F. O. GONSALVES.
ALEC THOMAS vs. A. FERNANDES.
RUSI ENGINEER vs. F. PATEL.
BREWER vs. FERNS.
M. B. UDWADIA vs. R. N. SHROFF.
ANTHONY G. vs. GEORGE POWER.
5 ROUNDS CONTEST.
PETER GEORGE vs. EDWARD JOANSON.
3 ROUNDS LADY BOXERS.
MRS. JACKIE JOHNSON
vs.
MRS. TRIXIE.
JAMES THOMAS vs. H. FERNS.
N. FORLEN vs. P. D'COSTA.
R. D'COSTA vs. MAHOMED.
ALBERT vs. K. O. MARTIN.
FIVE ROUNDS CONTEST.
PETER VENGAN vs. GEORGE JONES.
Prices Rs. 2-4, 1-2, As. 7.

RING IN
THE NEW—
THE RIALTO
IS RE-OPENING
TO-MORROW
FULLY EQUIPPED
WITH THE
WESTERN
ELECTRIC TALKIE
EQUIPMENT
AND THE
FIRST OF A SERIES OF
THE LATEST
FOX MOVIETONE
PICTURES
WHICH HAVE BEEN BOOKED
EXCLUSIVELY
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THE WORLD'S LARGEST
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THE OPENING PICTURE IS
HIGH
SOCIETY
BLUES
STARRING
JANET GAYNOR
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TIMINGS:
SATURDAY & SUNDAY
AT 4, 6-30 10 P.M.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Celebrated Actor
CYRIL MAUDE
IN
GRUMPY
"Grumpy" will change your outlook on things—There's a wealth of humour hidden away behind his crusty exterior. And you're going to have a hearty Laugh for the first time for ages.

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BIGGER and BRIGHTER!

Like every healthy and vigorous institutions GLOBE CINEMA is growing bigger and brighter day by day!

GLOBE CINEMA is now becoming a premier TALKIE house. The same scrupulous care in the selection of programme, choicest drama, bewitching melodious music will always remain the constant care and endeavour of our management.

The public and patrons of the GLOBE CINEMA, will, we trust, accord their patronage.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE FLAMING GLORY OF THE SINGING SCREEN!
LAURA LA PLANTE and JOHN BOLES
CAPTAIN of the GUARD

A Universal Amazing All-Talking Spectacle

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P. M.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
The Big Pond
WITH CLAUDETTE COLBERT
A Paramount Picture

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p. m.
WOLF OF WALL STREET
Featuring
GEORGE BANCROFT
NANCY CARROLL
All-Talking Melodrama

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW
and won't tell when she does know
Featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLER
WARNER BROS. PICTURE

TOMORROW
FREE LOVE
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Who's the boss in your home? Something you will never forget. Come and see
FREE LOVE
and find out what to do about it
AN ALL TALKING SUPER IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN.
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GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

The 'DAWSON' is a remarkably accurate Time-keeper-well-constructed and beautiful in appearance. It is the only most perfect LOW PRICED LEVER WRISTWATCH which will give you long continuous and accurate service. Strong bright nickel silver case and beautiful shape. Price:—Rs. 6/4 only. Packing and Postage FREE, WITH RADIUM DIAL Rs. 6/12 only. EVERY WATCH THOROUGHLY REGULATED.
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Bunder Road, KARACHI.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S LADIES MEETING

A public meeting of ladies will be held at Nappu Hall, Matunga, to-day (Friday), at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of forming a branch of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. Mrs. Perin Captain will preside.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Solicitor, expired at Varvala on Thursday, the 7th instant at 3 A.M. Deeply mourned. Uthamna ceremony at his Bombay residence Dabholkar's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, on Friday, the 8th instant at 3-40 P.M. (S. T.)

R4967.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA

All the volunteers of the National Militia should see Secretary at his office at 7 p.m. to-day (Friday).

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

All Desh Sevikas are requested to be present at Madhav Baug to-day at 3-45 p.m. to meet Shrimati Durgabai Joshi a leading Congress workers of Akola.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer "Borneo" left Colombo for Bombay on May 6 and is due to arrive on may 10.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. S. S. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived Port Said on the 5th instant and left there on the following morning.

BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, May 7.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 80.3 de. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aheroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001 inches for every feet of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOC.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Deccan Merchants' Association, writes:—

The Association's previous decision to take charge of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition could not be carried out as the Association could not secure the site of the Cooperage Maidan from the Citizens' Committee. Our previous announcement dated the 7th March, is, therefore, cancelled, and all enquiries may be directed to the original management of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition as before.

HINDU EDUCATION FUND

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Education Fund, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay, writes:

The Trustees of the above Fund will consider applications for loan-scholarships at their meeting to be held in the month of July 1931. Any particulars about the same can be had from the Hon. Secretary of the Fund.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.

"The following members of the Swastik League passed the examination in First Aid to the Injured, conducted by Dr. C. C. Merchant M.B.B.S., on the 5th April 1931 The classes were conducted by Dr V. P Kamat, M.B.B.S., under the auspices of the Swastik League:—

(1) Mr. D. M. Desai, (2) Mr. B C. Kagalwalla, (3) Mr. S. R. Rajadhyaksha, (4) Mr. G. V. Abhyankar, (5) Mr. B C. Abhyankar (6) Mr. K. R. Vankudre, (7) Mr. T. G. Khandekar, (8) Mr. Y. G. Mishall.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the above Congress Committee will be held on May 13, at 9 p.m. at the Congress Committee Office (Old Patkar Blocks) to elect office bearers, members of the managing committee and representatives on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee for the year 1931 to 1932.

Those who wish to stand for any of these seats should send their nomination papers.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated the following to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—Mr. P. B. Advani, M.Sc., vice Mr. A. J. Turner, deceased and Mr. D. C. Pawate, M.A., vice Mr. H. P. Jordan, resigned.

ONE STRIKE ENDS, AND ANOTHER BEGINS !

—:o:—

Khatanu Makanji Mill Workers Dows Tools

While the strike in the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill which lasted for ten days came to an end on Thursday as the Management accepted the demand of the workers, over 3,000 operatives in the Khatau Makanji Mills situated at Byculla downed tools on the same day.

CAUSE OF STRIKE.

It appears that a weaver was dismissed on Wednesday afternoon on the ground that he was late to return after the midday recess. The dismissal led to the strike of all the operatives in the Weaving department. On Thursday the workers came to the mill as usual but the weavers refused to start work insisting on the reinstatement of the dismissed weaver.

As the demand was not granted some workers went to other departments and requested their comrades to down tools which the latter did. Consequently the mill had to be closed.

THE 15 DEMANDS.

The demand to reinstate the dismissed weaver seems to be the immediate cause of the strike but it appears that the discontent that prevailed among the workers for some time past is the chief cause of it. About a month back the workers had sent their 15 demands to the Management and it was promised that they would be considered before May 5 but no satisfactory reply was however received till Thursday.

WORKERS' VICTORY IN MADHOWJI MILL STRIKE.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

The strike of all the workers in the Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, numbering about 3,000 which lasted for 10 days, ended on Thursday morning in a victory for the workers. On the previous day a deputation of the representatives of the workers discussed with the management the demands presented by the Union, and an agreement was drawn up, which secured for the workers most of the demands.

NO VICTIMIZATION.

The management agreed to raise the rates for blanket-weavers from 3 pies to 4½ pies and to readjust the rates in other departments, to stop retrenchment and reduction in wages, to stop the system of increasing fines by adding percentages, to stop working the mill longer than the time allowed by the Factory Act, and not to start work on two sides of a frame. It was also agreed that there should be no victimisation.

A meeting of the workers was held in the municipal garden near the Mill on Thursday morning, Mr. Pandip Antone presiding. Mr. Deshpande explained the terms of the agreement, which was then carried unanimously. He then said that what they had gained was due to their solidarity and loyal support to the Union which stood for their class interests. He asked them to form a mill committee of the union to defend their interests from day to day.

After Mr. B. T. Ranadive addressed the meeting, a mill committee of the union was elected. Then the workers marched inside the mill in a procession headed by a huge Red Flag.

SPORTING NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE

World's Heavy Weight Champion To Defend Title

—:o:—

The World's heavy weight championship fight between Max Schmeling (Germany) and young stribling (America) will take place in Cleveland (Ohio) on July 3.

Phil Scott has signed articles to meat the coloured Canadian boxer Lauy Gains in London on June 13. This is the British heavyweights first contest since his defeat at the hands of Jack Sharkey in America last year.

WELL KNOWN TRAINER'S RACING LUCK.

Major Malony who trained in India for several seasons has started the English campaign promising. He won the Wood Delton stakes with Suze and as the filly is engaged in the Oaks her career will be watched with interest.

FRENCH TENNIS SUCCESSES.

The Boumemouth Tennis Tournament saw the French visitors trumphant in both the men's and ladies' singles. Christian Boussus has obviously made great improvement as a singles player and Madame Mathieu avenged the defeat she suffered at the hands of Miss Betty Nuthall at Cannes by disposing of the famous English player in one of the semi-finals.

America's team for the Dans Cup will be composed of young players Francis X. Shields (20) Sidney Wood (19) and Wilmer Allison have been chosen to meet Mexico in the first round.

Doeg, the American champion will not be coming to Wimbledon this year. His absence will rob the Tournament of much of its promised interest.

Naujwan Bharat Sabha & Lamington Shooting Case Accused

Messrs. G. R. Vaishampayan and J. B. Bapat the accused in the Lamington Road Shooting Case who have been just acquitted write:—

It is surprising to find an announcement in your to-day's paper that public meeting will be held on Chowpatty sands. to-morrow the 8th inst. to welcome the acquitted persons in the Lamington Road Shooting case on behalf of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha.

We absolutely fail to understand the propriety or otherwise of this announcement. We have no knowledge of this Sabha. None representing the Sabha has even approached us upto the time of writing.

The important point is that we have no desire to be congratulated by any political organisation in this city. We were acquitted because we were innocent and not because it was any political pact such as the Gandhi-Irwin pact.

We make it clear, therefore, that we are no party to any political body in Bombay and we are not going to attend this announced meeting.

BOY DIES OF BULLET ?

Indrasingh a 14 years old boy was brought to the King Edward Memorial Hospital on Wednesday night from Khar Road where he died shortly after admission. It appeared that the boy had received bullet wounds in his body. It is not yet ascertained how death was caused. Police are carrying on investigation. The body was removed to the Morgue.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

—:o:—

Question Of Cracks In Asphalt ROAD

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Thursday afternoon and disposed of urgent items in view of the adjournment for summer vacation. At the outset the President referred to the sad death of Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narayandas who was a municipal corporator for six years. Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Corporator. President said the Corporation would miss him very much.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar then raised the question of asphalt roads in the city which had got large cracks and which on that account had become inconvenient for traffic. He moved the following resolution.

"That the attention of the Commissioner he drawn to large cracks in the asphalt roads and he be requested to report, through the Works Committee if necessary in consultation with asphalt experts, the causes of such cracks and to take necessary steps to prevent the road surfaces being torn at different places by cracks in future."

The resolution was carried.

RESTARLING PRABHAT PHERIES

The Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

A Conference of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh and other Prabhat Pheries was held at the Congress House on the 5th, when it was decided that all accounts of the Prabhat Pheries together with the vouchers, furniture, etc., should be handed over the the B.P.C.C. before the 13th.

It was also decided that a meeting of the various Prabhat Pheries should be called on 17th at 2-30 p.m. at the Congress House, to organise and re-start Prabhat Pheries in the City under the B. P. C. C.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS

—:o:—

To Take Place On May 31

NUMBER OF POLLING STATIONS ALL OVER CITY

The rolls for Congress membership shall be closed for the purposes of the annual general elections this year on Friday, the 15th May at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

The nomination for election signed by the candidates and duly proposed and seconded must reach the Offices of the Ward Committees (excepting in the case of "E" Ward for which nominations must be sent to the B. P. C. C. Secretaries) before Friday, the 22nd May, before 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The election shall take place on Sunday, the 31st May.

The following table will show the number of seats, the polling booths and the time for the election:—

POLLING STATIONS AND SEATS

"A" Ward D. C. C. Office, 94-96, Bazar gate Street, Fort. (5 seats).

"B" Ward Office, Clive Road, Dana Bunder, Mandvi, (8 seats).

"C" Ward Offices, Keshav Baug, Princes St., (13 seats).

"D" Ward Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, (11 seats).

"E" Ward Open space near Byculla Bridge, (18 seats).

"F" Ward D. C. C. Office, 62, Kavarana Building, Poibavdi, Parel, and (2) Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, Matunga G. I. P. Railway, (9 seats.

Dadar:—"G" Ward Congress Committee's Office, Dadar, Opp Tilak Maidan.

Matunga:—Kanthi Building, Lady Harding Road.

Mahim:—Rama's Temple.

Dharavi:—S. M. Chawal.

Nagoo Sayaji Wadi.

Delisle Road: Near Bridge, Delisle Road, and

Worli Koliwada:—Shankera's Temple, Worli, Koliwada. (11 seats).

MR. SHAUKAT ALI IN BOMBAY

— o —

Wrestling Bouts During Khilafat Conference

Mr. Shaukat Ali who arrived in Bombay on Thursday addressed a meeting of Muslims the same evening at the Chhota Kabrastan.

In refreshing contrast to his recent utterances, the language Mr. Shaukat Ali used on this occasion was very moderate. Although he made casual references to the "dangers" to Islam and the need of fighting the "enemies of Muslims" one could see that he was much sobered down and the vituperations in which he indulged addressing a meeting at the same place nearly three weeks back were completely absent this time.

THREE CONFERENCES.

In his speech Mr. Shaukat Ali informed the audience that at the end of this month the Khilafat Conference, Muslim Volunteers' Conference and Muslim Youth Conference would be held in Bombay. He gave a long list of his friends all over India whom he had invited to attend the conferences and many of whom he said had promised to come. He had given the invitations in the name of Muslims of Bombay and he wanted the latter to take upon themselves the work and to make the conferences a success.

A Reception Committee was appointed, a long list of names being read before the audience who approved it. The Committee was also authorised to enlist more members from different Mohallas and to collect funds.

GRIEF AT DIVINE'S DEATH.

Mr. Shaukat Ali again addressing the gathering referred to the sad news of the demise of Maulana Nisar Ahmed, a wellknown Muslim divine of Cawnpore, who died at Mecca. Mr. Shaukat Ali said that the Late Maulana was a co-accused with him in the Karachi trial and they were also co-prisoners in jail. He lamented his death as it occurred so soon after the death of Maulana Mohamed Ali.

LEAVES BOMBAY.

Making a final appeal to the Muslims, Mr. Shaukat Ali said that he was leaving Bombay the same night and would remain out till May 20. He therefore wanted the Muslims of Bombay to make the necessary preparations for the conferences and to make them a real success.

One of the interesting items at the conferences said Mr. Shaukat Ali, would be wrestling feats every day and asked youths to get ready for them.

"HILAL"

—:o:—

Another Nationalist Urdu Daily In Bombay

Mr. Gulam Ahmedkhan Arzoo declared himself on Thursday, Printer and Publisher of the "Hilal" an Urdu daily before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The "Hilal" will be published from to-day (Friday, 8th) as Urdu Nationalist daily.

TALE OF CURRENCY NOTES

—:o:—

Kelewadi Murder Case

The case for the crown was almost concluded on Thursday at the resumed hearing of the Kelewadi Murder Case in which Kaleshah Kasamshah, a Pathan, and three up-country Mahomedans stand charged with criminal conspiracy, dacoity, dacoity with murder, and abetment thereof, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. Of the remaining four accused one has turned an approver, while the other three are absconding. The dacoity (of Rs. 20,000 and a few ornaments) with murder (of Janabai, the complainants' wife) took place in the early hours of August 9, 1930 in Bohri's Chawl, at Kalewadi.

NOTES SENT FOR VERIFICATION.

Chunilal Nathuram Shah, a clerk of a dealer in motor accessories, deposed that Alimahomed with the fourth accused had purchased tyres and tubes from his shop and had paid three 50-rupee notes, at the back of which witness had taken an endorsement on advice from the Sandhurst Road branch of the Imperial Bank of India, where the notes were sent for verification.

M. C. Katrak stated in his evidence that Alimahomed had bought from the witness a motor car for Rs. 2,500 on hire purchase system.

AT DELHI STATION.

A head constable of Delhi police deposed that witness had arrested the first accused, when the Bombay-Peshawar train arrived at Delhi on August 11, 1930 on receipt of a telegram from the Bombay police. Witness handed over the accused with luggage, consisting of new articles, to the sub-inspector of police, who searched his person and attached the luggage and brought him down to Bombay.

CURRENCY OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

S. B. Balsara, Superintendent of the Currency Office, Bombay, stated in his evidence that the 50-rupee note, tendered in the Court, was issued on July 7, 1899 being one of a series of 1,00,000 pieces printed at the Bombay Circle. The date and number were recorded in the issue register. A single series remained in circulation for 4 years, after which a new series was issued and the old notes were withdrawn. The balance of old note in circulation was transferred to the clearance register. The exceptional feature was that during August 1930 and the present day nine pieces of the said series were withdrawn. 79 pieces are still outstanding. Usually 99.9 per cent of notes come back during 15 to 20 years after the series was issued. After 40 years the currency office writes off the notes in the name of the Government.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

R. G. Tawade, Sub-Inspector of Police, who carried out the investigation in the case, deposed that Abdul Latiff came to the police station and gave information. Witness went with him to the room of the complainant and saw a hole near the door sufficient for human entrance. The adopted girl of the complainant; Babribai, was there. The complainant and his wife were lying there. The former had injuries on his hands, while the latter had died of suffocation, as a result of the gag. A piece of cloth was found lying on the cot. One of the other two pieces had blood stains. Witness examined the deceased minutely, but he did not find apparent marks of injury on her body. The tiles near the open window were disturbed. The wooden-box was lying open. The key was not found there. Witness removed the deceased to the morgue, while the complainant was sent to the hospital.

RS. 12,000 AND ORNAMENTS UNTOUCHED.

Proceeding witness stated that about 3 p.m. that day he found in the course of his search, a bundle in which there were Rs. 12,000 rupees in old currency notes and some ornaments, which were afterwards returned to the complainant. Witness was told by him that Rs. 20,000 and a few ornaments were missing.

The hearing will be resumed to-day (Friday).

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION (BOMBAY BRANCH).

A meeting of the Guards, Drivers, Carriage and Wagon, Yard and Station Staff of Kurla Station will be held on to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in Kurla Yard opposite Time Keeper's office. Comrade R. S. Ruiker, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, will speak on the present retrenchment and the duty of the Railway workers.

WHO ORDERED FIRING AT CHIRNER

—:o:—

Constable Says He Did't Hear Anyone Giving Order

Who gave the police the order to open firing on the forest Satyagrahis at Chirner on September 25? Searching questions on this point were put to a police constable who claimed to be an eye-witness to the incidents at Chirner at the resumed hearing of the Chirner Shooting Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana on Thursday.

The witness, however, said that he did not himself hear anyone giving the order to open fire nor did he hear the crowd accusing Inspector Patil with having given the order.

BULLET HITS

Continuing his evidence Govind Raoji Gaekwad, a police constable of Panvel said that immediately after he saw Inspector Patil being assaulted a havaldar named Budhaji Laxman shouted that the crowds were hurling stones and sticks at the police and added: "Two of us have dropped down. Now save your lives." This was followed by police firing. Witness saw one person from the crowds being hit by a bullet whereupon the people rushed towards the police.

FLED FOR LIFE

Witness took to his heels along with another man named Antoo Ganpat Patil and reached the Chirner village. They took shelter in the chhavdi. After about 45 minutes Ganpat Pattewalla, the orderly of the Mamlatdar came to the chhavdi with the news that a huge crowd was coming to the village and it was better for the policemen to run away. The policemen who were in the chhavdi then fled away. Witness missed his way and himself in a field till 7 p.m. Then he started for Panvel but on the outskirts of the village three persons assaulted him. At midnight while on his way to Panvel he met the fouzdar who was proceeding to Chirner. Witness joined the fouzdar and accompanied him back again to Chirner. Witness slept in the Chirner temple and the next morning he returned to Panvel with a party of excise police. His injuries were treated at the hospital.

IN HOSPITAL.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, Defence Counsel, witness said that the fouzdar whom he met on his way to Panvel was accompanied by 11 constable. The name of the fouzdar of the Jnandev Ganpat Savant. Witness reached Chirner again at 2 a.m. He slept in the temple and the next morning at 6-30 he left Chirner for Panvel. His injuries were treated at the Panvel hospital for about 15 days but he was not an indoor patient. Witness reached the Panvel hospital at about 9 a.m. and remained there for about three hours. There were seven or eight injured constables in the hospital. During the time the witness was in the hospital the doctor was treating the patients and not gone out of the hospital for conducting post mortem examinations.

"A WRONG STATEMENT"

To further questions witness said that he saw Inspector Patil in Panvel four or five days after the police firing at Chirner. After the witness had recovered from his injuries he went to Chirner and stayed there for over a fortnight. He had been summoned to Chirner by Inspector Sawant. Witness admitted that people from the different villages were brought to Chirner for the purpose of investigation. The police patels of the different village assisted in bringing the people to Chirner. He denied that people were made to sit in the sun and said that they were accommodated in the temple.

Continuing witness said that he was only armed with a lathi on the day of the Satyagraha. He was not trained in the use of the lathi for defensive or offensive purposes and therefore when the occasion arose he would use the lathi just as he liked.

Witness was reminded of the statement he made before the police that "a man came running down the hill and complained to the mamlatdar that he was given a slap in the face by Inspector Patil." Witness said he did not remember having made such a statement to the police and even if he had made that statement previously it was wrong. Witness was put a number of questions as to who gave the order to fire to which he replied that he did not hear any one give that order. He denied that a havaldar cried "Fire" before the firing was opened. Witness did not also hear the crowd accusing Inspector Patil with having given the order to open fire.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Second M.B.B.S. Examination.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed in the Second M.B.B.S. examination:—

N R Apte, J P Bhargava, D N Cama, Miss V V Chhatre, S H Chitnis, R A Dandekar, V S Datar, L V Desai, M F De Souza, F X De Souza, N H Godbole, Miss S H Gosalia, S S Iyengar, S V Javeri, P G Kashekar, G S Lele, N F Lilauwala, J B Lobo, S H Marathe, Miss S P Mehta, Miss S Miranda, G S Mody, M U A Nanji, N B Nargundkar, S A Nathan, P Ojha, G N Paranjpe, T B Patel, F X Rodrigues, Shafi-Ur-Rahman, V N Shah, G D Shanghvi, Y M Subedar, W D Sulakhe, G M Sule, B D Telang, D K Tilloo, A G Tipnis, V H Vahalia, B K Vibhakar, L R Wagholikar.

"PETTY DOMESTIC AFFAIR."

Complaint Dismissed.

"A petty incident highly exaggerated" was the observation made by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Third Presidency Magistrate acquitting Mr. David J. C. Brackstone an Electrical Chargeman in the B.B. and C.I. Railway who was placed before him on Thursday morning charged with assaulting his wife.

The complainant Mrs. Edna Brackstone in her evidence deposed that she and her husband lived together in Sea View Terrace, Colaba till August 8 last. On August 8 at 1-30 p.m. the accused brought some coolies and asked them to remove the household furniture to another flat in the same building. The complainant inquired why the accused was removing the furniture which was given to her as a wedding present, upon which the accused said that the furniture belonged to him and he was getting it removed as he was "leaving her and had done with her".

The complainant objected to the removal of the furniture and seated herself upon a dressing table. The accused then opened the drawer of the table and threw on the ground some articles of jewellery that were in the drawer. He also told the complainant that if she did not move off from the table he would force her down. He then caught her by the wrist and pushed her against the wall.

Complainant then went to the Colaba Police Station but she was referred to the Court. Accordingly she came to the Court and her complaint was recorded.

Two witnesses were then examined for the prosecution.

The accused pleaded "Not guilty" to the charge and said that he did not push the complainant against the wall as was alleged. He only lifted her gently from the table on which she was seated.

Delivering the judgement the Magistrate observed that it was a petty domestic affair very highly exaggerated and acquitted the accused.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Jute shares ruled steady with only a limited business passing. In coals a few isolated deals were reported at easier rates. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section Indian Iron and Steels were marked down further and Burn & Co., ordy. recorded a drop of about 40 points. Others showed no material change. Government Securities were steady with good enquiry for tax-free issues. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—5 per cent Loan 1920/47 94-10, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 101-2 small lot.

Railways.—Howrah Amta Light Railway 116 small lot, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 60, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway Rebate 64 small lot.

Coals.—Bokaro and Ramgur 8, Burra Dhemo 7-3, Equitable 23-8, Katras Jherriah 41-12, New Kendah 2-6, Pench Valley 25, Raneegunge 35-4.

Jutes.—Albion ordy. 328 small lot, Howrah 52-2, Kamarhatty ordy. 532, Kelvin pref. 110.

Miscellaneous.—Karanpura Development 13, Burn and Company ordy. 111, Indian Galvanising 4-14, Indian Iron and Steel 2-13, Madan Theatres 1-15, Titaghur Paper ordy. 7-8, New Savan Sugar 6-4.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1931.

METAMORPHOSIS OF BIG BROTHER

—:o:—

Is it, we ask in all seriousness, utterly impossible for Mr. Shaukat Ali to restrain himself? He has been doing his best to render a delicate situation extremely difficult. And he has also been making himself ridiculous. He has yielded so completely to his prejudices that nothing is now foolish enough provided it is directed against Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. The number of "warnings"—each one destroying any justification for the other—will now defy reckoning. The Congress was charged with having inveigled Musalmans into the Civil Disobedience movement. And, yet in the next breath he would complacently declare that Musalmans did not join the movement. Musalmans having refused to join the movement were sought to be shown as occupied with problems of internal organisation. During the last two years we have been regularly favoured with the good news—almost a weekly feature—that Musalmans had started organising themselves and were going to achieve success in no time. What exactly internal organisation meant was never quite clear. Perhaps Mr. Shaukat Ali himself had, at least, only a very hazy idea of it. But the point to be noted is that Muslims, although they kept away, according to Mr. Shaukat Ali, from the Congress to organise themselves two years ago, are exactly where they were when he first wrote the usual "Hota hai jada paima phir karwan hamara" as an introduction to his first clarion call to organise. But, said Mr. Shaukat Ali a couple of weeks ago, Musalmans had been kept idle. Why? Because they had been awaiting some move—from Mahatma Gandhi!

Almost immediately after the first and last meeting of Mahatma Gandhi with the working Committee of the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference, Mr. Shaukat Ali issued a statement which was remarkable for the fact that he had no complaint against Gandhiji's 'bona-fides' in regard to his work for a settlement. Then something happened—perhaps it was the atmosphere of the so-called All-Parties' Conference—and Mr. Shaukat Ali started accusing Gandhiji of 'mala-fides'. By the time he arrived in Bombay he had worked himself into a frenzy which caused anxiety even to his new friends and hypocritical sympathisers. He maligned Gandhiji when conscience and sense of justice would have told him that the fault—a fault to be proud of—was Nationalist Muslims'. The chorus of disapproval with which his Bombay speech and interview were greeted—it is significant that no responsible colleague of his had the courage or the camaraderie to stand by him—did not affect him. He even failed to take a lesson from the gentle, honourable and brief language in which Mahatma Gandhi referred in a press interview to the Big Brother's fulminations. On the other hand, he goes to Lahore and says in an interview given to the "Muslim Outlook"—a paper after his own heart—"I am not anti-nationalist but there can be little doubt that Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants including Abul Kalam Azad and Doctor Ansari are anti-Muslim." The same anti-Gandhi sentiments are repeated in the amazing interview with the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times of India". He would, he says, go to the Round Table Conference even if Gandhiji did not go. "And," inconsistently enough, "if he failed to achieve his end at the Conference because of the obstinacy of Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues, the Muslims of India would always hold Mr. Gandhi responsible for their condition." Then follows his criminal and unpatriotic "warning" of "communal trouble all over India." And he asks Gandhiji, a little incoherently "to give up his professions of effecting a communal settlement." What comes out clearly of this welter of confused and illogical interview is his irresistible desire just to attack Gandhiji, whose only crime is that he is earnestly desirous of a settlement between Nationalist and communalist Muslims as is evident from his blessings to the public-spirited efforts of the Nawab of Bhopal in that behalf.

But it is not only in respect of Mahatma Gandhi that Mr. Shaukat Ali has assumed an attitude that is not exactly a credit to himself. Mr. Shaukat Ali is a very much changed man. We find from an interview given at Ajmer that the erstwhile champion of the poor who still swears, from force of habit, by his live sympathy for them, has discovered another ground for opposing the Congress. It is "drifting towards Socialism", and Mr. Shaukat Ali "cannot tolerate Socialism". It would be idle to argue with him that Socialism is neither against Hinduism nor Islam, for the very sufficient reason that his acquaintance with it is not even second-hand. But would it be too much to ask Mr. Shaukat Ali what exactly he objects to in the Congress programme. Mr. Shaukat Ali knows little of Hinduism but will he take the trouble of going through the famous Karachi resolution and point out the item or items which are not of the essence of Islamic teachings? His condemnation of what in effect is the first message of hope to the poor, especially the Muslim poor, is amazing. But it is not all. Mr. Shaukat Ali has undergone an all but unrecognisable transformation. The rebel of 1920—the Jaziratul Arab and Egypt are exactly where they were ten years ago—is Government's apologist in the year of grace 1931. In his Ajmere interview he says: "It was the Congress and not Government that was responsible for communal differences." But if the "Satanic" Government is to be angelic it must be rendered angelic by Mr. Shaukat Ali in all possible ways. He is, therefore, not quite content with giving a certificate for the past. He must exonerate it in advance from what may happen hereafter. In his Ahmedabad interview "He declared he would try his best to come to terms with the Government and would stand by them if Mr. Gandhi tried to create any more trouble in the country in future." The great prodigal is on his way home not only with his lost faith but also with the added filial enthusiasm of a Knight-errant. But what a return for Mahomed Ali's Big Brother!

CUSSEDNESS.

Mr. Grey, the Acting Chairman of the Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, is not satisfied with the statements of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. H. P. Mody because he does not want to be satisfied with reason. He is perhaps illustrating Mr. Mody's remarks about Lancashire "losing her head even more than her trade." In his reply to the two statements Mr. Grey rightly observes that the boycott in India of Lancashire cloth is still active but adds that "resort to picketing threats, intimidation and social ostracism show that the people of India would buy Lancashire goods if given a free choice." But while picketing does continue, as indeed it ought to, it is false to say that picketing is coupled with threats, intimidation and social ostracism in the normal sense of the term. If there were any threats or intimidation, the Hotsons and Montmorencies that still hold sway in India would have promptly dealt with persons guilty of intimidation. It is true that persons who still use or deal in foreign cloth are looked upon by the public with feelings of pity or resentment. That is only just and inevitable when foreign cloth, which has ruined millions in India, is looked down as "haram." But it is untrue to declare that there is any social ostracism against users of or dealers in foreign cloth. It may be that without any persuasion some misguided persons may yet use or deal in foreign cloth. But that is an argument for peaceful picketing not against any picketing.

As regards Mr. Grey's abounding sympathy for the "deplorably poor" people of India, whose hardships are increased by the heavy tariffs, we cannot do better than quote Mr. H. P. Mody himself who says in his rejoinder: "The wail about 'the hardships of a people deplorably poor' comes with singular ill-grace from the quarters from which it has come. It is unnecessary to remind Lancashire of the outrageous excise duties which were foisted on India at her dictation. It is sufficient to say that if it is a fact that the masses in India require protection against the industrialists, let somebody other than Lancashire talk about it. If there are any who imagine that India's right to regulate her tariffs can be subjected to outside interference, they must prepare themselves for a disillusionment." The rest of Mr. Mody's rejoinder is weak and lays undue emphasis on India's diminished purchasing power as a factor in Lancashire's present plight as if with higher purchasing power India would now tolerate foreign cloth.

Mr. Grey still persists in stating that "there is ample evidence that the action of the Congress constitutes a violation of the spirit and letter of the truce." We would be glad to examine at least a part of that "ample evidence." But if continued peaceful picketing is meant to be part of the evidence, we shall not again take the trouble to re-interprete the Gandhi-Irwin Pact for Mr. Grey's benefit. For none are so blind as those who 'will' not see. The European Association, in India which at least should have known better than the people in Manchester is understood to have submitted to the Government of India a memorial urging that picketing of any kind shall be declared illegal. It does not require much pre-science to declare that if the Government should take any such insane step, it will provide the Congress with a clean case for the resumption of civil resistance and a first meth od resistance and a first class method of such resistance. And whatever else the resumed campaign may not immediately achieve, it will spell the immediate and complete doom of Lancashire trade in India.

Trifles

—:o:—

"In view of the financial position the Governor-in-Council and Governor acting with his Ministers, have decided to reduce the travelling allowance of the members of the Bengal Legislative Council."

• • • •

Good. And what is better still is that the poor Executive Councillors and Ministers were left alone But this is not enough. Considering that they subsist on starvation wages it is necessary that their salaries should be immediately raised. This would be a good gesture on behalf of a very grateful country.

• • • •

In the course of his reply to impatient and silly criticisms of his article on Christian Missionaries, Gandhiji declares his "partiality for the Sermon on the Mount."

This is exactly the handicap. The sermon on the mount is to be preached. It must never be practised.

• • • •

"Sir Alfred Knox asked if a medal would be given to troops who participated in the recent operations. Mr. Benn replied that he had not yet received the Government of India's recommendation."

• • • •

Lord Willingdon must wake up for the sake of the N. W. F. P. And because he is alleged to be a believer in non-official advice, he must immediately start consultations with the Working Committee of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference. Mr. Shaukat Ali is, unfortunately, in perpetual motion. But his programme is published. And a telegram addressed to him c/o. the local correspondent of the "Times of India" is sure to catch him.

• • • •

Mahatma Gandhi's condemnation of "goondaism" has inspired an article on "Dangers of Democracy" in the "Evening News."

• • • •

I admire the enthusiasm of my 'confrere,' but I must deprecate it also; for, it convicts the whole of the British Empire, where Democracy is supposed to prevail, of "goondaism."

"TWO INDIA'S FOR ALL TIME".

IMPLICATIONS OF SIR MANUBHAI'S SPEECH.

(By Prof. G. R. ABHYANKER).

I.

Sir Manubhai Mehta's recent speech is so reactionary that it fills the mind with the apprehension that the Princes would prove a serious obstacle at the second Round Table Conference in evolving a constitution for India.

ATTEMPT TO RECEDE.

The ruler of Bikaner gave his consent to the ideal of Federation; but this speech of the Prime Minister shows that there is a desire to recede from this position. Sir Manubhai says that the Federation likely to be accepted by the Indian Princes would tend more towards a confederation for specifically defined subjects of joint interest than towards unity or union. This conception is fundamentally opposed to the ideal of bringing about a really united India in the future. Sir Manubhai and the Maharaja of Bikaner seem to believe that there would be two Indias for all time to come. Those of the British Indian statesmen, who lent their support to the idea of a Federation, thought that in the natural course of evolution. there would be very few subjects other than Federal, that the number of Central Subjects would be considerably reduced and that a full-fledged federation would come into existence within a measurable distance of time. But Sir Manubhai's speech completely shatters all these hopes.

CONFEDERATION.

Federation and Confederation are distinctly two different ideals. In a confederation two or more States combine and decisions are reached by mutual agreements and treaties. There is no Central Organisation or Government with Sovereign Powers or direct authority either over the confederating States or their citizens. The State representatives in a Confederation are plenipotentiaries voicing only the views of their respective Governments and not enjoying any freedom of opinion. Each State, and not the number of representatives of such a State, is taken into consideration in deciding the measure of agreements. No State joining the Confederation is required to surrender its sovereignty to a common Government. The agreements reached are carried into effect by each State as though they were its own edicts. The parallel of a Confederation we find in the case of the League of Nations or in the old German Bundesrat.

FEDERATION.

A Federation means a union of certain States, each surrendering its sovereign authority over certain subjects of common good. A new State is thus created possessing sovereign powers surrendered to it by the several units composing it over common subjects called federal subjects. This new State thus brought into existence has Sovereign Powers and has direct authority not only over all the States or units but over all the citizens residing in the State. In a Federal Organisation decisions are reached by a majority of votes and they are binding on the States and the people living in the same. This Federal State has the right to enact its laws and enforce the same throughout the length and breadth of this Federation. a Federation the representatives of the several units are not nominees of the States; they are not plenipotentiaries or ambassadors; they are elected representatives of the citizens living under the Federation and they enjoy freedom of opinion.

SOVEREIGNTY IN FEDERATION.

Confederation and Federation, therefore, are thus poles asunder. Federation involves the surrender of sovereignty by each State over federal matters. Confederation does not require this. Sir Manubhai has been talking of keeping the internal sovereignty of the States intact. In a Federation this is impossible. The States joining the Federation have to part with their sovereignty over federal subjects. It was for this very reason that considerable pressure was brought to bear to convince the State representatives of the federal Structure Committee, that the laws passed by the Federal Legislature, were to become directly operative in the States. The ruler of Bikaner was fighting hard to maintain intact the sovereignty over legislation of federal subjects on the pretext of 'Izat' or 'sentiment.' It was said by the Princes that they would enact the laws passed by the Federal Legislature as their own laws in their States immediately and in the same form.

AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL GOVT.

But this suggestion was turned down and the Princes have agreed to make the federal laws directly operative in the States. The object of insisting on Federal Government having legislative authority directly over all the citizens living under the Federation and in all the units was to make the breaches of such laws and their violation cognizable by the Federal Supreme Court. If this had not been so and if federal laws had been enacted as State laws by the several States violations of the same would not have become cognizable by the Supreme Court but by the State's Court. By consenting to make the federal laws directly operative. the States joining the Federation have surrendered their sovereignty in this respect to the Federal Government. It does not now lie in their mouth to talk of their sovereignty remaining intact, and since the States are willing to join the Federation, it is evident that they have parted with their sovereignty and have handed it to the Federal Government over federal subjects. Such a Federation, therefore, can never tend to Confederation and we have emphatically to protest against the reactionary view expressed by Sir Manubhai.

SANKEY REPORT ANOMALY.

This speech of Sir Manubhai

(Continued on page 6.)

BOMBAY'S SWADESHI MARKET.

A BOON TO THE PUBLIC

(BY MRS. GANGABEN PATEL).

The Swadeshi market on the Babu Genu Road (Kalbadevi) is not only a welcome enterprise, it is also a blessing to all lovers of Swadeshi. It is so in more than one respect. Whether one requires cloth or vessels, provisions or crockery, stationery or sweets, toys or other requirements one can have them all in this Market. Before this market was opened one used to experience considerable difficulty in getting Swadeshi articles. If you had to purchase articles like bangles and 'Kunkum' you had to go to Bhuleshwar. If you required cloth you had to go to some other market. Again, if you needed provisions you had to find your way to a place like the Crawford Market. Naturally that involved considerable loss of one's time and energy. The Swadeshi Market has, however, done away with all those handicaps and now all that one has to do to get his requirements is to go to the Swadeshi Market and make purchases there. Looked at from this point of view this market is undoubtedly a boon to the public. It is more so to travellers and others who come to Bombay only on a short visit and are not well conversant with all the bazars and the different localities of this great city.

The growing tendency among the public to buy only Swadeshi articles needed such an enterprise and the success and popularity it has achieved within a short period of a few months is remarkable.

The success so far achieved is of course, due to the untiring zeal of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who is also the originator of the idea, but credit is also due to the members of the Market Committee and especially to the owners of the Market who have placed the shops at the disposal of the Committee at considerably low rent and have thus enabled the dealers in Swadeshi articles to open shops in such a central locality.

WANTED A DIRECTORY.

While appreciating the efforts of the Committee I would like to offer a few suggestions which if put into effect would in the long run prove beneficial to both the merchants and the purchasers. It will be a great advantage to both the parties if the Committee will prepare at its earliest opportunity a Directory of all the articles that could be had in the Market and also their prices. It will not only ensure uniformity in rates but will considerably lessen the work of the salesman and do away with haggling. The Committee will also do well if it takes effective steps to see that all the articles in the Market are purely Swadeshi i.e., articles made out of Indian material by Indian labour and the capital invested is also Indian.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Cosgrave Does It.

President Cosgrave has thrown a bombshell in Imperialist circles. He has, indeed, been accused of being "on the war path." Taking his stand against "any form as well as substance of any appearance of inequality," he has declared that "Appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from our Supreme Court are an anomaly and an anachronism. Their continuance is incompatible with the Irish Free State's status and is an insult to our dignity and sense of fairplay." Britain will perhaps be shocked at this political blasphemy. It may well be regarded as a first class sensation. For it rudely disturbs British sense of superiority. But President Cosgrave has reason and justice on his side. Dominion Status, as defined by British statesmen themselves, takes equality for granted. And to accept the British Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the Supreme Court for another country is to acquiesce in our inferior status.

Making The World Hear.

According to our London correspondent, a section of the British press resents America's conspicuous sympathy with Indian nationalism. That sympathy is attributed to the propaganda carried on in America by "representatives of Gandhi, assisted by Indian students and supplemented by the activities of the Irish agitators." That may be quite true so far as it goes. The Americans and the Irish, respect liberty as much for others as for themselves and hate Imperialism everywhere. But why point at Indian propaganda when the British tried every sort of propaganda in America against India? That propaganda deservedly failed as it was unfair, interested and based on falsehood. Indian propaganda succeeds because it is based on truth and non-violence. It would be more appropriate to say that India's struggle for freedom induces all lovers of freedom all over the world to express their sympathy for her. In other words, by her non-violent war India is making the whole world hear. That is precisely the gist of the Archbishop of Canterbury's tribute to India's struggle for freedom.

The Cawnpore Scare.

Cawnpore has escaped by the merest hair's breadth another communal riot. "The origin of the scare" says a Press report, "appears to be quite ordinary in that certain traffickers in Charas assaulted an Excise Informer and the latter's friends immediately gave a communal tint to the occurrence." It is an instructive illustration of how communal riots can be easily started. Given a sense of aggressive hostility as between Hindus and Mussalmans, even a quarrel relating to intoxicating drugs—prohibited by the religion of both—can effectively serve as the makings of a holocaust. If only communalists realised the ultimate results of exciting communal passions. As to Government, Law and Order are threatened by speeches and writings only when the culprit indulges in anti-Government sentiments. Security sections, to say nothing of other measures, are not meant for communalists.

Bombay Pleaders' Conference.

We understand that it is proposed to hold a Conference of Advocates and Pleaders in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind in the City of Bombay in June or July next. A Provisional Committee has already been formed for the purpose with Mr. P. B. Shingne as President and a draft statement of the objects of the Conference has been issued. It appears from the statement that the principal objects are to consider the question of the establishment of the proposed Supreme Court for India and of the amendment of the High Courts Act of 1861 in relation to the new Constitutional reforms, to examine the operation of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926 and generally to ventilate the grievances of the City and mofussil Bars with a view to their redress and to devise measures for the purpose of creating solidarity among the members of the profession and public opinion in support of their claims. We trust the Conference will also consider the important question of simplifying and cheapening the administration of justice in this country and of effective safeguarding of the fundamental rights of the people. We wish the Conference every success.

Progress Of Central Bank

—:o:—

PROUD RECORD DESPITE VILE ATTACKS

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S REVIEW

In the course of his written speech which was read by Mr. N. L. Puri on the occasion of the opening of the New Market (Calcutta) Branch of the Central Bank of India, Mr. S. Pochkhanawala, said:—

It was on the 21st day of December 1911 that the Central Bank was registered in Bombay as a Joint Stock Company and first opened its doors for business in the beginning of 1913. It has thus completed nineteen years of its existence and is now running the twentieth. The Central Bank has, ever since its inception, been known as a Bank managed purely by Indians; and, with pardonable pride, I may mention that it stands out as an Indian Institution which will hold out for the future generation several most important and instructive lessons. On an occasion like this, it is meet and proper that I avail myself the opportunity to review briefly its history, which would show how it has fought-on to achieve success and secured for itself the position it occupies today.

STORM WEATHERED.

In its very infancy came the great crisis which resulted in a crash of 63 Indian-managed banks and with it disappeared even the little public confidence left in banks under Indian management. The Central Bank, however, managed to withstand the ordeal and although its very existence was for sometime in constant jeopardy, it eventually succeeded in emerging wiser and stronger than ever. Above all, the plucky manner in which the Central Bank faced and surmounted all the stress and strain and storm, restored the confidence of the Indian public in Indian managed banks.

A LAND-MARK.

The year 1923 would remain a land-mark in the history of the Bank inasmuch as it was in this year that the Central Bank took over the Tata Industrial Bank —an Institution with a bigger capital than its own—through an amalgamation which was the first of its kind in India. It is true that the shareholders have had to suffer to a certain extent through reduced dividends since the amalgamation. At the same time, there cannot be two opinions about the instrumentality of this amalgamation in placing the Central Bank on a much higher level of strength and solidarity than before in infusing in the Indian public mind an appreciation of, and confidence in, Indian banking to a measure unknown before.

THE FIRST CHAIRMAN.

The Bank was extremely lucky in having, as its first Chairman, the great patriot, the late Hon. Sir Phirozsha Merwanji Mehta, who, till the time of his death, took a very real and live interest in the affairs of the Institution. Our present Chairman, as you all know, is the Hon. Sir Phiroz Sethna who, apart from being in the front line of public life in India to-day wields influence and commands respect in the commercial life of the City of Bombay.

MATTER OF PRIDE.

The following deposit figures are an index of the Bank's business and, I am sure, that they will not only be a source of pride to its management and to its shareholders, but pertain as they do to an Indian institution, they should be a source of interest and pleasure to every Indian. They will, I hope, set at rest all unfounded talk about the lack of confidence in Indian-managed banks and the incapacity of Indians to manage them. They are a proof of how a Swadeshi Bank, in spite of malicious rumours from interested quarters and one-sided attacks from credit wreckers calculated to harm its interests and reputation can not only hold its own but rise to the heights that the Central Bank has succeeded in reaching:—

	Deposits. Rs.
1912	1,10,00,000
1917	3,57,00,000
1922	13,32,00,000
1927	15,52,00,000
1928	14,40,00,000
1929	12,64,00,000
1930	14,80,00,000

Pursuing steadfastly a policy of accommmodating all kinds of business and all classes of businessmen, consistent with the cannons of prudence and safety, the Central Bank has to-day on its list of customers several Indian States, public bodies like municipalities, Port Trusts and Improvement Trusts and Railways.

ITS ACHIEVEMENT.

What the Central Bank has been doing to popularize banking amongst the masses, what it has been doing to encourage thrift and what it has been doing through one scheme or another to create the banking habit amongst India's people, should I venture to claim, entitle it to the title of "the People's Own Bank" in the truest sense of the terms. It could be asserted and with justification that what the Central Bank has, during its life of 20 years, done in this direction, no other Bank has attempted to do or has succeeded in doing.

TROUBLE AND TURMOIL

The Central Bank's deposit figures and the service that has been rendering through its various departments to the public naturally tend to create jelousy which brings enmity in its wake and at every step, the Central's path has been beset with obstacles that render its progress necessarily difficult. The success that it has achieved, has therefore, a value all its own, for unlike other kindered institutions, it is its misfortune not to have a smooth passage, free from turmoil and worries. It would be difficult to think of another Banking Institution that has been subjected, within a short life of 20 years, to such frequent runs and to such a systematic campaign of vilification and that has yet been able to keep its head above water and retain to itself the sustained, nay, an increasing measure of confidence of its depositors.

These difficulties, as I have, said, have not arrested the progress. Since the inception of the Bank its Paid-up Capital has gone on augmenting from Rs. 10 lacs to Rs. 168 lacs. Upto the end of last year the Bank made a net profit of Rs. 2,05,000; 000 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,40,00,000 was expended in paying out dividents to shareholders. During these 20 years it was only on two occasions that the shareholders had to go without dividends.

POLICY OF SERVICE

From the very beginning the Bank has adopted a policy of rendering service to its clients; and, with this object in view, it has, from time to time, established its Home Savings Scheme, Ladies' Department and Safe Deposit Vault at Bombay. With a view to expanding the scope of its utility to the public, it has, since a year, esablished an Executor and Trustee Company The Company—the first of its kind in India—functions on the lines of Trustee Companies in England, America and other foreign countries and has supplied a long felt want in reference to the proper administration of estates during one's life time and after. The Company's services would be availed of by all with undoubted advantage, and from the response that it has thus far received, it is to be hoped that it will, in course of time, prove a boon to Settlers and Trustees.

The Central Bank began its work in Bombay with a staff of thirty. It has now five Branches in Bombay and of the upcountry Branches this is the twenty-first. It employs now more than 1000 assistants at Bombay and at the uncountry Branches'

In the mighty Swadeshi movement of to-day when the elevation of Swadeshi Institutions is so fervent a gospel, when encouragement to everything Swadeshi is impressed as a solemn duty, and when every Indian true to the country is expected to support Swadeshi might and main, would it be too much to appeal to the Indian public to lend their support to this institution, which has been since its inception, "Indian" in every sense of the word—Indian in its constitution, Indian in its directorate, and Indian in its management this Institution that has served, and served so well, during all these years, the interests of the Indian Banking Community?

Police Surrounded By Rebels.

aRANGOON, May 6.

News has been received from Prome that District Superintendent W. H. Austin nd a small party of Civil Police armed with four muskets and three guns were surprised by sixty rebels at Myoma village near Wettigan yesterday morning. A sub-inspector with three constables has returned to Wettigan. The fate of Mr. Austin and the remaining members of the party is unknown. The sub-inspector with eleven military police from Wettigan proceeded immediately to the scene and met a hundred rebels. Seven of the latter were killed and many wonded.

The Deputy Commissioner of Prome with a party arrived at the place two hours later and recovered a musket, but found no trace of Mr. Austin and the other men. An unofficial report has been received that Mr. Austin with a party of ten went to Myoma about eleven in the morning. While effecting arrests there, they were attacked by sixty rebels. Mr. Austin resisted with his revolver, but his followers gradually disappeared, leaving him alone. He is believed to have been killed but the news is yet unconfirmed.

HERO OF SCHNEIDER CONTEST DEAD

—:o:—

Waghorn Succumbs To Wounds

LONDON, May 7.

The famous British airman, Flight-Lieutenant Waghorn, winner of Schneider trophy in 1929, died this morning of injuries received on May 5 when, while flying with test pilot at Franborough, his plane crashed in a gale. The airmen made parachute jump and were picked up half-a-mile away from the plane. Both of them were injured.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN OPIUM DEALER FINED

—:o:—

He Admits His Guielt

RANGOON, May 7.

H. H. Golff, an European, who was formerly a bookmaker, was searched on April 24 at Mandalay Railway Station by the Excise staff when eight thousand tolas of raw opium was found in his possession.

He was produced before the Magistrate at Mandalay, Golff admitted his guilt and was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but on appeal against the sentence, the Sessions Judge reduced the sentence to the period already undergone and fined him Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. Golff paid the fine and was released.—A. P.

S. KANARA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Sen Gupta Thanks Women For Services

MANGALORE, May 7.

The South Canara Political Conference commenced yesterday, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, presiding. Mr. Karnad Sadasiva Rao welcomed the delegates after which the President, who was loudly cheered addressed the audience.

Referring to the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, Mr. Sen-Gupta declared that it was no submission on the part of the Congress as some characterised it, but a distinct victory.

Earlier in the afternoon, addressing the Ladies' Conference, Mr. Sen-Gupta paid a glowing tribute to women for the assistance they had rendered to the Congress in the present movement and said that women were bound to play a glorious part in free and independent India.—A. P.

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN INDIA'S TARIFF QUESTION

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Picketing Alone Not Responsible For Lancashire's Plight

WHAT ABOUT "OUTRAGEOUS EXCISE DUTIES"? H. P. MODYS REPLY TO LANCASHIRE

"If it is a fact that the masses in India require protection against the industrialists, let somebody other than Lancashire talk about it; if there are any who imagine that India's right to regulate her tariffs be subjected to outside interference, they must prepare themselves for a disillusionment" said Mr. H. P. Mody, in the course of a statement in reply to Mr. Grey, Chairman of Lancashire:—

The Chairman of the Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association has come out with a rejoinder to my statement, which confirms my analysis of the mental aberration from which Lancashire seems to be suffering. continued Mr. Mody: "The position I took up was perfectly plain. I showed by facts and figures that the loss of Lancashire's trade with India was not due altogether to the boycott, as is generally believed, but was in a great measure the result of the crippled purchasing power of this country. In support of this contention, I pointed out that even in spite of greatly reduced imports India had not been able to absorb her own production, and as an instance I mentioned that stocks in the godowns of mills in Bombay stood at a high figure. Mr. Grey ignores that argument altogether and persists in suggesting that picketing and intimidation are responsible for the present plight of Lancashire.

CAN PICKETING BE BLAMED?

This is a very one-sided and misleading way of looking at things: It is no part of my argument to consider whether a boycott does or does not exist. As a matter of fact, in my first statement I have definitely said that if Lancashire can show that her goods are being boycotted in contravention of the truce, she has certainly a right to be heard. The one question we have to consider is what is the real reason for the position in which Lancashire finds herself to-day? Would a removal of peaceful picketing or any other form of persuasion lead to a substantial recovery of trade? My answer is that while it certainly would have an effect, no real recovery in trade would come until the purchasing power of the consumer is restored. In further support of this statement, I would draw Lancashire's attention to the figures at her trade with the world during the last two years. These figures will show that while the total exports to all countries were 3,671 million yards in 1929, they dropped to 2,406 million yards in 1930 which means that a drop of as much as 34 per cent, took place in one year. The corresponding figures of exports to India would show a decline of 43 per cent. It may be of interest to note in this connection that a much heavier decline took place in the case of shipments to China.

"OUTRAGEOUS EXCISE DUTIES"

If Lancashire were to consider these facts calmly, she would perceive in their proper perspective the various factors which have contributed in the last year or two to hit her trade. She would also realise that some of these factors are of a permanent character, such as the increasing preference of the people for Indian goods, and the increasing capacity of the Indian manufacturer to supply the requirements of the Indian market. As for the incidence of tariffs, the wail about "the hardships of a people deplorably poor" comes with singular ill-grace from the quarters from which it has come. It is unnecessary to remind Lancashire of the outrageous excise duties which were hoisted on India at the dictates of Lancashire. It is sufficient to say that if it is a fact that the masses in India require protection against the industrialists, let somebody other than Lancashire talk about it. If there are any who imagine that India's right to regulate her tariffs can be subjected to outside interference, they must prepare themselves for a disillusionment.

PARTNERSHIP NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

"I would like to end on a friendly note. I repeat what I have stated that if Lancashire asks for goodwill and fair dealing, she will find a ready response from all who value these, and who are anxious for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries. The best way in which she can cultivate goodwill is to lend her support to the political demands of responsible men in this country, and not to think of coercing the Indian people to buy her goods, or to regulate their tariffs in any other interests but their own. If Lancashire meets the situation in the right way, she will pave the way for an honourable and profitable partnership between the two countries."

DARING ROBBERY IN RANGOON

—:o:—

Communal Trouble In Burma

BENGALI CHARGED WITH POSSESSING BULLET

RANGOON, May 7.

A Press Communique issued by the Chief Secretary states that communal disturbances between Burmans and Indians recently spread from Pegu District to Hanthawaddy District. Immediate action was taken by district officers and the latest reports indicate that the trouble has more or less subsided in Kayan and Syriam Township. There have been numbers of cases of assault and arson in Thongwa Township and a force of military police has been sent there and it is hoped that the situation will spon be brought under control.

BULLET CASE.

In the case before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate against a young Bengalee, K. C. Kar, arrested on April 7 in the Rangoon District Magistrate's Court on the charge of possessing a bullet, Captain Chaine, the Chief Ordinance Officer, deposed to-day that he had examined the cartridge. If it exploded it was capable of causing death or injury. He had sent the cartridge to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. Further hearing was adjourned.

INDIAN FIRM ROBBED.

A daring highway robbery occurred this morning in West Rangoon near the foreshore, when an Indian durwan employed in Kanji Thakarsee, a rice merchant's firm, while proceeding on board a launch for Kyaiklat was robbed of Rs. 15,000 all in notes.

It is reported that a motor car containing five Indians came and that the inmates dragged him into the car, took him to a secluded place behind Shwedgon Pagoda, snatched away the money bag and throwing him out of the car drove off. The durwan was threatened with a dagger inside the car and badly cut on the hands. Police investigations are proceeding. The motor-car has been traced but no arrest has yet been made.—A. P.

VIOLATION OF TRUCE

—:o:—

Lancashire's Reply To Gandhiji

NOVEL INTERPRETATION OF DELHI AGREEMENT

LONDON, May 6.

"Mr. H. P. Mody would appear to imply that the campaign against Lancashire is not now active. Mahatma Gandhi is more honest and admits that it is," declares Mr. Grey, Acting Chairman of the Master Cotton-Spinners and Manufacturers' Association in the course of a reply to the statements made by Gandhiji and Mr. Mody regarding the resolution of the Manchester Royal Exchange on Indian boycott and import duties on textiles. He says that resort to picketing threats, intimidation and social ostracism show that the people of India would buy Lancashire goods if given a free choice and adds that heavy tariffs simply increase hardships of people deplorably poor. Mr. Grey describes Mahatma Gandhi's reference to Lord Irwin's acceptance of peaceful picketing as beside the point, since Lord Irwin was concerned to restore peace and remove artificial, particularly violent, barriers to normal trade. The Truce is generally accepted as achieving those ends if loyally abided by, but Mr. Grey contends that there is ample evidence that the action of the Congress constitutes violation of the spirit and letter of the Truce. Mr. Grey repudiates Mr. Mody's suggestion that Lancashire expected full orders immediately, but it is now two months' since the Truce was entered into, and the situation has not improved.—Reuter.

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WEAVERS' DEPUTATION TO MINISTERS.

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Represention On Picketing And Boycott.

LONDON, May 6.

The Council of Weavers' Amalgamation which is the central body of the weavers unions spent several hours in the House of Commons and consulted Ministers concerned on the cotton situation, including Mr. Henderson, Mr. Benn, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Shaw and submitted ideas for reorganising the weaving industry and implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the Government Cotton Committee. The Council also raised the question of picketing and boycotting of Lancashire goods in India. Reuter's lobby correspondent says that the Ministers were extremely reticent and non-committal.—Reuter.

MEERUT "CONS PIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Pt. Gawri Shankar's Statement

DISILLUSIONED AFTER EUROPEAN TOUR.

(From A Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 4.

Mr. P. C. Joshi having finished his statement, the Judge called upon Pt. Gauri Shankar to explain his position regarding his activities prior to the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party Conference at Calcutta.

Pt. Gauri Shankar began by relating his experiences during the war of 1914 in France Syria, Palestine and Egypt and drawing a vivid picture of the bloodthirsty activities of the nations of Europe.

The repressive laws such as the Rolatt Act and melancholy events at the Jallianwalla Bagh on his return from Europe completely shook his faith in British Law and Justice.

He then related how he came to take part in Congress activities even before the N. C. O. movement and then how subsequently he became a staunch non-cooperator and faithfully carried out its programme by establishing a Khaddar Bhawan at Meerut and by popularising Khaddar and Charkha.

Pt. Gauri Shankar then described how he came to open a Mazdur Ashram at Meerut which subsequently became known as the Kisan and Mazdur Sangh of Meerut. Speaking about the Kisan and Mazdur Conference held at Meerut in 1928, he said that all its conveners, organisers and office-bearers were Congressmen and that the very idea of holding this Conference occurred to him from the fact that the Delhi Provincial Political Conference was going to be held at the same time at Meerut. Lala Balwant Singh and he were respectively the President and Secretary of the local Kisan Sangh.

Replying to the question of the presence of Muzaffar Ahmad and others in the Conference, he said that they were invited at the instance of the Reception Committee. He knew nothing about them before this and neither had he heard the name of the W. P. P. in Bengal.

Mr. Gauri Shankar had not yet finished when the Court rose for the day.

MAHATMAJI AND GARHWALI PRISONERS

Reply To Representation

SIND, May 5.

Motiram Assandas, Karamchandani had written a letter to Mahatma Gandhi regarding the release of the Garwalhi soldiers, as they had also suffered for the cause of Motherland.

In reply to Motiram's letter Mahatma Gandhiji replies as under:—

Borsad, May 2.

Dear friend,

I have your letter. I share your feelings about the Garhwali prisoners and if I can get them discharged to-day I should do so. I need not therefore argue about our views. But I can say broadly that any one whose conscience tells him to disobey certain instructions or orders is certainly at liberty to do so but is alo expected to suffer the consequence.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM KARACHI

—:o:—

Reduction In Freights

KARACHI, May 7.

The Conference which began yesterday between Mr. Colvin, Member of the Railway Board, and representatives of European and Indian merchants on the question of wheat exports, ended this evening.

It is understood that European and Indian merchants put before Mr. Colvin an agreed scheme favouring general reduction of the railway freight on wheat transported to Karachi where, on all wheat meant for local consumption not for export, the difference between the current and reduced rates would be covered.

Mr. Colvin is returning to Simla to-morrow to place the proposal before the Railway Board.—A. P.

MADRAS CENSUS OFFICE STRIKE CONTINUES

MADRAS, May 7.

In connection with the strike in the Madras Census office enquiries show that of 200 abstractors, 100 resumed work yesterday afternoon. Others, with the exception of 30 resumed work today.—A. P.

Political Intimidation Will Not Do

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 1.)

possible for Lancashire to do any business in this country. Japan has captured this market and no country in the world can compete with Japan to-day. In the last fortnight or so, about 20,000 packages were bought by our dealers. This is a sufficient proof that they have mastered the situation in this land line and are not prepared to make room for Lancashire.

WARNING TO MILLOWNERS

Bombay Mill-owners also should not lose sight of the fact that their prices in certain respects are a bit higher than those of Japanese goods. For example "Joda Malmal" of which there is a consumption of about 50,000 Bales every year in Southern India, is sold As. 8/ cheaper by the Japanese. This particular cloth in 20 yds. pieces with a width of 49 inches, has got heavy demand among the masses and if our mills do not rise to the occasion, they also stand the risk of loosing business.

As long as the Civil Disobedience movement was in full swing, the boycott movement had a wonderful effect in stopping imports of foreign cloth in this country. But there is nothing like boycott at present. The general tendency of the people is changed and there is a keen feeling among the masses who have realised the advantages of "Swadeshi" even to pay a higher price and use nothing but swadeshi cloth.

The reduction in freight on low cotton goods to Madras will in effect reduce prices by something like pies 3 per lb. This reduction is nothing when compared with higher prices quoted by Lancashire and will not alter their position at all.

WORKERS DENOUNCE LEADERS FOR "BETRAYING" THEIR INTERESTS

—:o:—

Union Holds Meeting Under Police Protection

(From a Correspondent).

Being informed that Mr. S. C. Joshi and other leaders of the Staff Union were trying to hold a meeting of the G. I. P Railway Workers at Kalyan on Wednesday, about 100 workers assembled to express their keen resentment and indignation at the attitude of the Staff Union during the last strike.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was to preside over the meeting was absent and Mr. Joshi occupied the Chair. Hardly had he spoken a few words, when the workers began to heckle him from all sides and told him to close the meeting and go back to Bombay.

Mr. Joshi tried to argue with them, but in vain and the workers would not permit him to speak even a single word more.

POLICE PRESENT

The Police Sub-Inspector, Kalyan, who was specially invited, intervened and told Mr. Joshi that as the workers were not prepared to listen to him, he would not allow the meeting to proceed. Mr. Joshi persisted in conducting the meeting and the workers on closing it and therefore the Police Sub-Inspector was immediately summoned and a party of 20 armed police which was kept at the place of the meeting.

WORKERS BETRAYED

Mr. Kale the next speaker tried to convince the workers that the Staff Union did everything to help the strikers (several voices:—"by betraying them at Delhi and assisting the administration in recruiting blacklegs.") Messrs. Jamnadas and Joshi were staunch supporters of a strike (a voice:—"what about Ajmere strike?")

At this stage Mr. Manmadkar asked permission from the President to move the following resolution:—

"This meeting condemns the actions of Messrs. Jamnadas and Joshi in having broken down the amalgamation negotiation and calls upon every Railway worker to denounce them and their staff Union and join only the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union which is the only Union on the whole G. I. P. line."

The permission was refused and the workers asked Mr. Kulkerni to speak.

Mr. Kulkerni challenged Mr. Joshi and other members of the Staff Union to attend the workers' meeting at Kalyan and say whatever he had to say. He referred the treachery of the Staff Union during the Strike and even after that and declared that he was prepared to substantiate every word he had uttered by documentary proof.

Mr. Joshi refused to accept the challenge, thanked the police for their timely assistance and dispersed the meeting.

The workers followed him upto station asked him not to attempt to hold another meeting at Kalyan.

MUSLIMS WALK OUT OF COUNCIL

Refuse To Take Part In Municipalities Bill

LAHORE, May 7.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day passed the Bill for appointing Executive officers in certain Municipalities for relieving the Secretary and Chairman of the Municipalities of certain duties.

Before the Bill was finally put to vote, Mr. Chaudhri Choturam declared that the Unionist Party consisting of about 29 members, mostly Muslims, would not be a party to the Bill. They then walked out.

COMMUNALISM

Minister, Dr. Narang, replying to the debate, regretted that the opposition had taken a communal attitude on the Bill. The present measure was more liberal in spirit than the legislation in force in Bombay and Madras. In those Presidencies the appointments were made by the Government and not by the Corporation. The Bill was passed.

UNIVERSITY QUESTION PAPER

Earlier, the President accepted a motion for adjournment by Sardar Habibulla to discuss the leakage of University question papers and the resultant hardship to the students.—A.P.

SWADESHISM IN POONA.

City Father Favour Joint Eletorate

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, May 6.

Poona is taking to Swadeshi in right earnest. One more Swadeshi Store is added to the three previous ones existing in the Cantonment. The new store opened goes by the name of Khadi Bhandar and stocks pure Khadi of different varieties.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Mohamedali Dost Mohmed, Chairman of the School Board, Poona City Municipality presided at the prize distribution of No. 20. Girls' School.

The small girls gave a good performance of drill and a drama.

The President Mr. Mohmedali then delivered his address which was received with great applause. He asked the Depressed Classes to stand on their own legs, follow truth and learn team work. He also requested the parents to send their children to schools; for Mass Education was India's salvation. He said that the aim of education was not only service, but its real aim was to distinguish between good and bad. He impressed upon those present to give more importance to female education.

THREE WOMEN DROWNED.

Yesterday three women who had been to Sangam to wash their clothes met with a tragic death. They all got drowned. The exact explanation how they met with the accident is not known.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Poona City Municipal members discussed the question of Joint Electorate with reservation of seats and doing away with the nomination at its last meeting. The majority was for Joint Electorates and no nominations.

WILL THE STORM BREAK?

Doubts And Pessimism About The R. T. C.

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, May 5.

If the speeches of the two members of the Working Committee of the Congress, who are at present, touring this Presidency are an indication of the trend of Congress programme for the future, one is led to the conclusion that all is not well with the present Truce, and that the storm might break once again. Mr. Sen Gupta, perhaps one of those accompanying Gandhiji to London, is very uncompromising in his attitude on the question of the Army, the Finance and Currency. Addressing a meeting the other day at Gokhale Hall, he said that he would not tolerate a single Tommy in the Army. He said that what the Congress wanted was not a tinkering with safeguards but the full transference of power. He was very pessimistic about the outcome of the second Round Table Conference and asked India to be ready for another trial of strength.

Mr. Nariman of Bombay has also been piping on the same tune. He is exhorting the people to keep up the 'war mentality' and not rest on the oars.

Meanwhile, I hear that the advent of Lord Willingdon to the Viceroyalty marks a definite change in Government attitude. Rumour is very strong here that the local Government has issued instructions to the Magistrates to revert to the normal law, and not show any consideration towards the Congressmen who are carrying on propaganda in the villages.

Imperial Bank Rate

BOMBAY, May 7.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A. P.

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Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum.
Endowment Rs. 20
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Next Session In Bombay

Messrs. Manishanker Trivedi and Balvantrai Mehta, Provisional Secretaries of Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference have issued the following to the Press:—

The Venue Committee appointed on the 26th April, by the Indian States' People's Conference held consultations with leaders and workers in Baroda State and resolved that for various reasons, this year's sessions of the Conference be better held in Bombay than in Baroda. Dates for the sessions have been provisionally fixed as 6th and 7th June

The Baroda leaders have requested the Secretaries of the Provisional Committee appointed at Karachi in the end of March to assist the Reception Committee in Bombay by making all efforts for the success and strength of this Conference. A Reception Committee has been organised in Bombay and more than 25 members have been already enrolled. Enrolment continues.

The Reception Committee meets in Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay on Thursday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m. to elect office-bearers and appoint sub-committees. A joint meeting of the Working Committees of the Reception Committee and the Conference Executive will be held on Friday the 15th instant at 6 p.m. in the Conference Office to elect the President.

All who are interested in the cause of the people of States are requested to enlist themselves if possible, before the 12th instant as members of the Reception committee and to volunteer their services to make the Conference a success.

"TWO INDIA'S FOR ALL TIME."

(Continued from page 4.)

strengthens the fears which were entertained by some of us at the outset. In every Federation of a perfect character legislation and administration of federal subjects must remain with the Federal Authority. The Sankey Report shows that the Princes have consented to the legislation of federal subjects by the Federal Government, but they have not consented to the administration of federal subjects by the same authority. We, however, maintain that unless the administration of federal subjects is handed over to the Federal Government serious anomalies would arise and would give rise to most unpleasant situations.

In the first place, if the administration of federal laws is left to the States, if vagaries are committed by State authorities can they be dragged before the Federal Supreme Court? If administration is left to the Federal Government there is every opportunity of redress against wrongs committed by the Federal Executive. There would be insuperable difficulties in bringing the offending State authorities before the Supreme Court and by leaving administration of federal subjects into the hands of the State authorities federal laws would be successfully evaded and would be completely frustrated.

We, therefore, insist that if the Princes are sincere in their profession of joining the Federation, they must consent both to the legislation and the administration of federal subjects being handed over to the Federal Government otherwise it would be no Federation at all.

In the case of a Confederation, no question of legislation or of administration arises. The idea, therefore, of Sir Manubhai to shape the future Constitution on the model of a Confederation deserves to be stoutly opposed.

(To Be Continued).

Weather Report

POONA, May 7.

A low pressure area which lies this morning over the Punjab has caused nearly general rain in Kashmir and local rain in the North-West Frontier Province. Thunderstorms have given widespread rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal and lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces and Malabar. Temperature is above normal in north-west India, west United Provinces, central parts of the country and the interior of the Peninsula being markedly so in the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfal' are:—Amherst 3|4"; Mergui 1|2"; Lashio 1|4"; Sibsagar, Mymensingh, Bogra and Cherrapunji 2"; Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Dinajpur 1"; Gauhati, Silchar, Shillong and Darjeeling 1|2"; Tezpur and Chibsa 1|4"; Jagdalpur 1|2"; Sonamarg and Dras 1"; Srinagar and Parachinar 1|4".

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Bengal, Assam and Burma. A few light falls are also likely along and near the Punjab Hills. Scattered dust-storms will occur in west Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand three hundred miles away was recorded at Bombay seismographs at 6 hrs. 20 mins. (I.S.T.) on Thursday, the 7th May.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESSES TO MR. NARIMAN

—:o:—

Politics And Municipal Affairs

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, May 5.

The Calicut Municipal Council and the Malabar District Board presented their addresses of welcome to Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Shah Jehan Hall, this morning The spacious hall was packed to the full by visitors and on the dais sat members of the Calicut Municipal Council and the Malabar District Board. Mr. Nariman on his arrival, was conducted to the gaily decorated dais to the accompaniment of music. After the singing of "Bande Mataram," the Chairman of the Municipal Council read the welcome address and presented it to Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman was then garlanded. The Vice-President of the District Board, then read and presented the Board's address. Mr. Nariman was then introduced to the members of both the Council and the Board.

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY.

Replying to the addresses jointly, Mr. Nariman thanked the local bodies for the honour done to him. He was aware that the honour was done not to him, but to the great institution of which he was a member. Both the addresses had referred to his services as a citizen of Bombay, especially in connection with the Harvey-Nariman Case. While he was thankful for these references, he felt he had to give a few hints as to how Municipal affairs and politics could go together. The Municipality or for the matter of that, a District Board, had some very important functions to fulfil. The first and foremost was elementary education in which all young ones in the city or district should be given proper instructions regarding citizenship etc. Prohibition and the control of liquor traffic must occupy the attention of the local bodies. These were very important works for any local body to do.

As regards the local Municipal amenities, they left much to be desired. He wondered how this city, the principal town in the province and a large commercial centre, could be so sorely in need of proper municipal amenities. Malabar had excellent natural beauty, but the city of Calicut was not quite up to the mark. Unlike Bombay, where all the quarters were illuminated throughout night there was no electrification in Calicut. The drainage arrangement was also utterly poor. He thought, he was very nervous and fearful of life in Calicut. He hoped the authorities would interfere at the right moment and set things right. Concluding, he paid a tribute to life in Kerala and said that he would ever cherish with delight the memory of the many and varied things he saw in Kerala during his short stay.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

Application For Jury Rejected.

NEW DELHI, May 7.

The Special Tribunal hearing the Delhi Conspiracy Case rejected to-day the defence application urging trial by jury and held that nine persons, who were absconding were accused in the case and there was no immediate prospects of their being apprehended and the provision of Section 512, Cr. P. C. would be applicable to them —A. P.

FOR IMPORTING F. SUGAR

—:o:—

Merchant Pays "Dharmaoo"

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGAR PARKER, May 2.

Bhai Andomal has surrendered to the Foreign Goods Boycott Committee and paid a Dharmaoo of Rs. 6-4-0 for importing foreign sugar. The picketing has been removed.

Sjt. Arjundas G. Chainani who had led a Jatha of 25 volunteers from here to Karachi Congress, 300 miles by road and had an attack of small-pox while at Karachi, arrived here yesterday morning. He was accorded a cordial welcome by the citizens of the town.

PRICE OF PATRIOTISM

—:o:—

Plight Of Rajkot Students

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 6.

The authorities are not arriving at a definite decision about the students of the State High School who were expelled from the school for taking part in the national struggle. The application of a teacher to join the school is not listened to because that teacher had taken part in the struggle. When there is truce, the authorities should not be so indifferent.

The mill workers of the state mill are labouring under grievances. The authorities should see to this.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1|6 1|32 15 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 16th| 31st May.
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1|5 31|32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 6/4
SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 1/2 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 7th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 6th inst.
London/Paris 124.45 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.97 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.24 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 1/8 5th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 3/16 5th inst. 13 3/16 6 th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/16 5th inst. 13 3/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/2 5th inst. 28 5/8 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 5th inst. 2 9/16 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 5th inst. 2 5/8 p.c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMAY.
Bombay, May 7.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	62	313,564
Central India	413	312,827
Barsi and Nagar	146	162,298
Hyderabad-Gaorani		80,695
Berar	1,012	555,510
Central Provinces	1,284	353,931
Total Oomras	2,917	1,778,825
Dholera	1,983	170,225
N.-W. Provinces		87,611
Rajputana	569	39,941
Sind-Punjab	323	111,845
Broach	3,999	261,894
Coompta & Dharwar	1,473	42,433
Westerns-Northerns	534	24764
Cocoanada		23
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	400	18.759
Persian		206
American		69,309
Egyptian and African		204,948
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	12,198	2,817,907

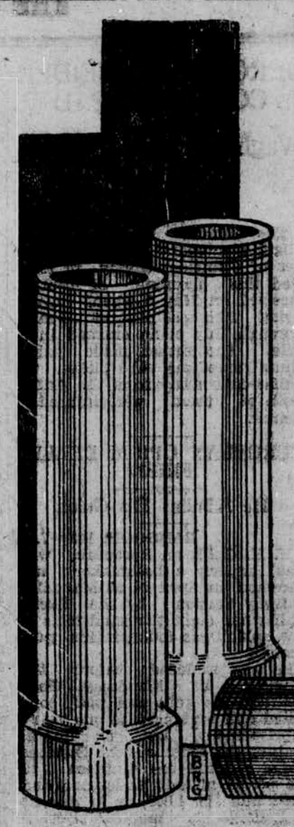
CUT IN VERNACULAR PROFFESSORS' SALARIES

—:o:—

Poona Educationists' Protest

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of Poona Educationists was held on the 3rd May under the presidentship of Principal V. K. Rajwade, to make a protest to the Bombay Government for their new move of reducing the salary of vernacular professors in Government colleges and thereby lowering the dignity of the vernacular chairs. Prof. Naik, Prof. Potdar, Mr. Patwardhan (editor of a local paper and a member of the Servants of India Society), Mr. Karve (editor of 'Marathi Lexicon and Encyclopaedia'), Mr. Chapekar and some other learned gentlemen spoke on four resolutions, to the effect that the Government should make efficient arrangement of higher vernacular tuition in their colleges and the posts of vernacular professors must at least be of the provincial grade, and the meeting strongly protested the present move of the Government of making a nasty retrenchment, only in the Vernacular branch of the Government colleges. The meeting also requested all other educational institutions and the Marathi literary conference to be held at Hyderabad (Dn.) in this month, to forward similar protest resolutions to the Government. A committee was appointed to approach the Government with the resolutions passed in the meeting and to arrange to bring this question in Councils for discussion.



KATNI STONEWARE PIPES ARE THE BEST

SUPERGLAZED NON-CRACKING EASY-FITTING & NON-LEAKING

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.,
LAXMI BUILDING. Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 7.

	Bales.
Khandesh	62
Central India	413
Barsi-Nugger	146
Berar	1,012
Central Provinces	1,284
Dhollera	1,983
Rajputana	569
Sind-Punjab	323
Broach	3,999
Compta/Dharwar	1,473
Westerns-Northerns	584
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	400
Cotton	12,198 Cwts.
Wheat	8,635
Linseed	22,469
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	315
Gingellyseeds	1,091
Poppyseeds	35
Groundnuts	21.368
Castorseeds	7,542
Rice	46,458
Myrabollams	3,092
Cottonseeds	10,494
Gram	3,858
Joowar	11,821
Maize	6
Bajree	1,097
Coal	Tons. 1,344

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, May 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/ Highest Rs. 33/9 Closing Rs. 33/5

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/10 Highest Rs. 34/6 Lowestest Rs. 33/9 Closing Rs. 33/13/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 29/8 Highest Rs. 30/ Lowest Rs. 29/7 Closing Rs. 29/14

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug Opening Rs. 31/6 Highest R. 31/14 Lowest Rs. 31/5/6 Closing Rs. 31/11

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, May 7.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 372/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 69/ per ton.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 7.
1st Sept. to 30th April
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,404	462,75
Japan & China	4,550	1,308,70
Coast Ports		16,09(
Up-country by Rail		142,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		46,491
Total	5,954	1,976,31(

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 7.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia Fine	145
Muthia F.G.	140
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S.	155
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	185
Broach F.G.	130

INSURANCE

—:o:—

By neglecting to insure many have brought ruin upon themselves and have thus repented all their life.

What pure air and food are to life, INSURANCE is to a BUSINESSMAN.

Your property, shops, godowns, etc., may be safe TO-DAY, but if a fire takes place TO-MORROW *What then!*

Present rates for FIRE INSURANCE are so low that no prudent person should remain uninsured.

NEW INDIA

is a purely Indian concern and she occupies the front line position amongst all other Indian companies.

Whenever you wish to go in for INSURANCE patronise this leading Indian Company.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
Head Office:—National Insurance Building, 7, Council House, Street, CALCUTTA.
(Established 1906).

INDIA'S PROBLEMS CAN ONLY BE SOLVED BY INDIANS.
INSURE IN AN INDIAN COMPANY, MANAGED BY INDIANS, FOR THE INDIANS.
"NATIONAL" IS THE STRONGEST COMPANY, MANAGED BY INDIANS ALONE.
"NATIONAL" STANDS FOR INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE.

Low rates of premiums.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Invest Funds over Rs. 1,65,00,000.
Claims paid exceed Rs. 67,00,000.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ENQUIRE ABOUT AGENCY TERMS.
PLEASE APPLY TO THE COMPANY TO-DAY.

Bombay Branch Office:—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
Tottori ,	5973	16 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	....	@1 June
Iyo ,,	6000	30 May	13 ,,
Kanwa ,,	11000	....	16 ,,
Tokiwa ,,	6972	15 June	29 ,,

"Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	12 May	28 May
Hakusan ,,	10500	27 ,,	14 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	27 May	2 June
Taiyo ,,	22000	9 June	16 ,,

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:

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Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing —, yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms

UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
135-497 Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22971.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Bears Covering Short Sales.

CROP ACCOUNTS LESS FAVOURABLE

Better Feeling ...

Every factor has its own charm. May liquidation passed away. Nobody cares now for the extent of area under cotton cultivation. The weather which hitherto continued favourable have had its effect. But now we are entering in a period when mere predictions of favourable and unfavourable will have considerable effect on prices. The market is short and Spinners are bare of stocks. Such a market when coupled with adverse crop report attracts more and more buyers at every rise. It seems that the decline is arrested.

Bombay, May 7.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied later on covering, by shorts and unfavourable weather. Prices opened unchanged and registered a decline of 11 points. At this level there was heavy short covering and prices advanced 25 points from the lowest level. The market closed at a net rise of 14 points for May while distant deliveries closed 9 to 8 points higher. There is good demand for Spot Cotton and prices closed 10 points higher at 9.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.45c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 5 points. During the middle part of the session Continental selling caused easiness. Later on American buying restored values. Local operators were selling on reports of easier U. S. A. Stocks. The market closed quiet at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 8 pts. at 5.35 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points while Sakel Egyptians declined 5 points.

The Alexandria Market was quiet and prices were 25 to 12 points under previous closing.

The weather is now becoming important factor and the following official weekly report is construed bullish. Sales are very small [illegible] able weather [illegible] be realised.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that in the Mississippi Valley germination has been slow, while there has been considerable complaints that seeds are not sprouting, especially in Georgia. In Texas early cotton is rather poor and planting has not begun in the North-West. In Oklahoma seeding has been retarded and germination has been slow and mostly poor owing to cold and wet soil. In the South-West the crop is doing well.

For the last two days American operators are buying cotton options in Liverpool Market. There is enough cotton in America and there are no buyers of futures. But some of the operators are buying in Liverpool. This may be due to fear of sharp advance in New York or perhaps there may be a move to keep Liverpool Market short. Whatever may be the reason of such buyings and may give an appearance of straddle buying, but one thing seems certain there is cessation selling and Bears have no courage of raiding the markets. On the contrary demand is greater and prices are gradually improving.

ABANDONMENT OF ACREAGE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Prices improved yesterday on unfavourable weather reports. Too much rain is reported in Central Belt and should it continue longer it will undoubtedly, cause a larger abondonment of acreage. Though the statistical position of cotton is very poor and consumers are unlikely to become uneasy unless there is serious damage to the crop, the opinion, however, is gaining ground that around 5d. cotton is at a investment level. This change in sentiment is responsible for reducing speculative "short" sales. Such opinions admit the fundamental bearish statistical position of cotton, but point out that it seems unlikely farmers will sell at present unremunerative price level until more is known of this season's crop.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July Highest 9.95, plus .14.

New York July Lowest 9.70, minus .11.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Market fluctuating rapidly and prices are irregular.

New York:—Foreign selling absorbed by short covering and trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

8.59 p.m.: New York Market steadied on short covering; less for sale.

WEEKLY GOVT. WEATHER REPORT.

Unfavourable; too cool generally, germination slow, Texas early cotton poor.

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York Market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied [illegible] against covering by shorts and [illegible] cials for bad weather.

[illegible] the struggle? DIFFERENCE BE[illegible]

Whilst this is provided [illegible] the [illegible] cannot [illegible]

Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 189-1|2 i.e. 4.32

Difference 100 pts. i.e. Rs. 44

New York July (Close) 9.91 i.e. 4.95
Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 189-1|2 i.e. 4.32

Difference 63 pts. i.e. Rs. 28

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): July 74, Oct. 62 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 7.

May 4s. 6-7|8d. down 3|8d.
July 4s. 8d. down 3|8d.
Oct. 4s. 9-1|8d. down 3|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT:—
May dol. 82-1|2 up 3|4.
July dol. 63-3|8 unchanged.
Sept. dol. 63 up 1|8.

LONDON LINSEED:—
May|June 18-13-9 unchanged.
Market Quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED:—
June 11.13 up 31.
July 11.26 up 33.
Market Firm.

LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
Sept|Dec. sh. 16|10-1|2d. down 3d.
Market Steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR:—
July 118 down 5.
Sept. 127 down 3.
Dec. 134 down 4.
Market Quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO):—
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather, unfavourable crop reports in North-West and export business. Closed steady."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 6.

July	9.91	plus .10
October	10.27	plus .09
December	10.51	plus .09
January	10.61	plus .08
March	10.81	plus .08
Middling Spot	9.80	plus .10

GOLD AND SILVER
Bombay, May 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st settlement	21	3	3
Mint Gold 2nd settlement	21	3	9
Silver ready	44	1	0
Silver 1st settlement	43	15	0
Silver 2nd settlement	43	14	0

N. S. SESHAN. 7.5-1931.

New York:—10-55 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	....9.76
October	....10.14
December	....10.03

New York:—Noon Call—

May	....
July	....9.71
October	....10.07

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER.—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 7.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York futures, our market opene at Rs. 189 for Broach J|A delivery. There was some initial selling which depressed prices to Rs. 188|12' At this level there were heavy buying by a prominent operator which in conjunction with Japanese buying hardened prices to Rs. 191|4 There was long liquidation and prices relapsed to Rs. 190. Liverpool opening cables were steady but later cables being easy, prices declined and closed as under:

Broach A-M 181/12
Broach J-A 188/4
Oomra May 205/4
New Broach A-M 163/8
Oomra July 166/8
New Oomra, D-J 176/8
Bengal May 146/8
Bengal July 146/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 7.

May 129.10 plus. 10.30
Aug. 126.30 plus. 1.70
Nov. 123.30 plus 0.20.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 7.

100 Bussan & Co. Sindh American 186
45 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 164

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cale.

Between Midnight and day break Light rains in Eastern Belt and Alabama. Temperatures abnormally low.

91 Bussan & Co. Verabal 161
79 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 164
76 Bussan & Co. Banusa 164
50 Chaturbhuj Vaghji Botad 10 off.
200 Bussan & Co. Sailu 161
65 Bussan & Co. Khandwa 168½
200 Bussan & Co. Bhusaval 168½
100 Motiram Vaghji Mundusar 167
100 B Karsandas Hingunghat 182½
100 Oshman Suleman Nagpur 188
56 Japan T & Co. Amreli 160

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 10.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.

Sales for export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.08
Broach, Fine (Good Saple)	4.23
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.48
Oomra, Good	3.48
Oomra, Fully Good	3.63
Oomra, Fine	3.88
Bengal, Good	3.24
Bengal, Fully Good	3.39
Bengal, Fine	3.54
Scinle, Fully Good	3.30
Scinde, Fine	3.54
Scinde, Superfine	3.69

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.

May	....7.91
July	....8.02
September	....8.18
October	....8.24
November	....8.31
January	....8.46
March	....8.59
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	..8.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 6.

Day's receipt at all U.S. Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.

	Opening	Closing
May	5.19	5.12—.05
June		5.22—.05
July	5.26	5.26—.05
August		5.30—.05
September		5.38—'05
October	5.37	5.38—.04
November		5.41—.05
December		5.45—.05
January	5.49	5.49—.05
February		5.53—.05
March	5.59	5.58—.05
April		5.62—.05
May		5.66—.05
Middling American Spot		5.35—.06

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, May 7.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 6-5-31	3595000	8204000
Receipts Yesterday 6-5-31	4000	6000
Exports to date 6-5-31	6081000	6341000
Stock at Ports 1-5-31	3494000	1630000
Stock Interior Towns 1-5-31	1187000	941000
Stock Liverpool 1-5-31	1083000	920000
Visible Supply 1-5-31	6782000	3992000
Quantity in Sight 1-5-31	12490000	13283000
Quantity out of Sight 1-5-31	9734000	10903000

GET ONE TO-DAY WORTH Rs. 1,000

THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co. LTD. BOMBAY. KEY OF FORTUNE

GET ONE TO-DAY WORTH Rs. 1,000

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OPENING OF OUR SHOW-ROOM.

At 64, Hughes Road, we are offering **Rs. 1,000**

To the holder of the LUCKY KEY.

Enquire immediately for details.

THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
May 7.

Hatipara, Parker, London.
Bunkura, Durkee, Busrah.
Bahadur, Dowle, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES
May 8.

Hatarana, Schlieder, London.
ota Intea, Jones, Java.
Vasna, Hulls, Busrah.

LOADING
May 7.

Steamer Chitral for London.
Steamer Macedonia for London.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Macedonia:—The P. & O S N Company's English mail steame Macedonia, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 (a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo a general cargo and 42 passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 66 passengers.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Company's steamer Bahadur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Hatarana:—The M M Company's steamer, Hatarana, will sail to-day from Bombay, harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kota Intea:—The T M Company's steamer Kota Intea, is expected to arrive here to-day from Genova, with a general cargo and through passenger and hence she will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 7.

1 Antwerp, NF, K Nixon and Co.
2 Hatarana Dunkirk 7-5 M M and Co.
3 Britannia Liverpool 9-5 Graham T. Co.
4 Arwdserik, Karachi 10-5 L Edward Ltd.
5 City of Carlisle, Karachi, 9-5, Killick Nixon & Co.
6 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Masula, Hull 14-5 M M and Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
12 Nivenfels, Karachi, 9-5, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Genova, Genoa, 19-5, L T & M S Co.
16 Chelsea, Antwerp, 9-5, Grahams Trading.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Howra, Zanzibar, 10-5, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 8-5, M M & Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M.M. and Co.
10-11 Jalapalaka, Karachi, 7-5, Scindia S N Co.
12-13 Shinnoh Maru, Karachi, 7-5, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Padma, M'Coast, 8-5, S Hassan & Co.
C|R Gandara, Calcutta, 9-5, M M & C.
F Jamnagar, Bidi Bunder, 8-5, L Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, L T Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.
Cardon 21-5-31 Andrew Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Eastbourne, 9-5-31 Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Tranthank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F. F. Campbell.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Macedonia 16-5.31 P. & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Potters, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Masula 14-5-31 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Carlisle 4-5-31 K N Co.
Britannia 9-5-31 G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Nevenfels, 9-5-31, L Edward.
Chelsea, N G S T Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 19-5-31, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru 13-5-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kioto, 5-5-31, K N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna, 6-5-31 L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 13-5-31 M M & Co.
Varsova 15-3-31 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Beldis, NF, K N Co.
Bahadur, NF, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN
Karoa 27-5-31 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Mocedonia P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania G T C
City of Carlisle K N Co.

FOR HAMBURGH.
Chelsea, G T Co.
Nevenfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Masula M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK
Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna L T Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Beldis, K N Co.
Bahadur, T M Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR DURBAN
Karo M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.
Bankura, M M & Co.
Varsova M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Mirzapore 6-5-31
Padma 6-5-31
Genova 6-5-31

IMPORTS.
Bombay, 7.

From Jalapalaka: Agent S S N Co. From Bassein 67286 bags rice.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind: Agents M. M. & Co. from London:—23 cases furniture; 44 cases medicine 80 cases ironware; 12 cases cigarettes; 13 cases biscuits; 30 cases jams; 40 cases wines; 50 cases sherry; 50 cases whisky; 253 cases oil stores; 50 cases venegar; 110 cases cordials; 18 dms. lub oil; 42 dms. disinfectant fluid; 282 bars silver.

From Charmte:—380 cases Brandy.

From Basle:—487 cases A silk yarn; 20 cks chemicals;

From Marseilles:—61 dms colour; 200 bundles lead; 70 cases alum-discs; 250 bags almonds; 100 bags mineral white; 26 cases spun silk 700 cases soap; 122 cases vermouth.

S S Bangalore:—Agents M H & Co. From London:—41 cases mustard; 32 cases starch; 40 cases blue; 25 cases barley 57 cases medicine; 92 cases biscuits; 39 cases newspapers; 41 cases Harga rim; 100 cases wincarnis 145 cases whisky 50 cases glaxo; 350 cases boiler compoutni; 150 cases springs; 70 cases cordials; 180 cases gin; 90 cases whiting; 30 cases jams; 750 cases cement; 47 cases tyres; 80 cks lead; 60 dms linseed oil; 900 dms lub oil; 766 dms asphalt; 1130 dms paint; 67 dms varnish.

From Amsterdom:—45 cases chicory; 370 cases beer; 26 cases milk;

From Bordeaux:—35 cases brandy;

From Hamburg:—400 dms edible oil:

EXPORTS
Bombay, 7.

S S Macedonia for London:—3 cases cototn prints, Gow and Kings Ltd.; 34 cases bristles, A. R. Patwa and Co.; 500 cwt. groundnut kermals S M Rajgor & Co.

For Marseilles:—5000 cwt castor seed; 5000 cwt groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—10 bales woolraw, W. Lattam & Co.; 90 bales woolraw, W. T. Suru; 44 bales woolraw, D Sassoon & Co.; 8 bales woolraw, Bombay Co.; 15 bales woolraw, M. Mosial; 480 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Glassgow:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.

For Marseilles:—50 cwt. gum-alibourn, A.H.A.H. Mavji & Co.; 305 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Valo:—30 cwt. gum albon, A. H. A. H. Mavji & Co.

For Peraus:—20 cwt. gum albion, A. H. A. H. Mavji & Co.

S S Kioto for Antwerp:—31 bales woolraw, Shamji Ltd.; 50 bales cotton fiber, V. P. Maskat.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas Co.

S S Chelsea for Hamburg:—5000 cwt. Joowar, L. S. Ghadaru & Sons.; 346 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Masula for Hamse:—4400 cwt. mustard seed S M Rajgor & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Hatak & Co.; 60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—200 cwt. castor seed R Ratilal & Co.

S S Potter for Baltimore:—300 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S Genova for Genova:—4500 cwt. linseed, Birla Bros.; 500 cwt. linseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 7,000 groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 1500 linseed, R Ratilal & Co; 300 linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 1500 castor seed Gorio Ltd.; 5000 linseed Ralli Bros.; 165 bales cotton raw L. Products Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Naples:—200 cwt. castor seed K. Devchand & Co.; 3500 bales castor seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Hongkong:—93 cwt. shark fines, E. Moledina.

For Kobe:—116 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 329 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—3000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Mowji:—2000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapur for Kobe:—5000 bales cotton raw, O. K. Kaisha Ltd.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 6.

May	9.74	plus .08
July	9.92	plus .06
Middling Spot	9.45	—

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand J1

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY, 8, 1931.

AFRAID TO FACE THEIR FELLOWS!

Mr. Kidwai Exposes. Communalist Dodges.

MUSLIMS DO NOT WANT SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Will Separatist Leaders Honour Their Own Signatures?

LUCKNOW, April 15.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Secretary, All-India Muslim Nationalist Party, has issued the following press note:—

Up to the beginning of 1927 the proposal of substituting the system of separate electorate by joint electorate was not seriously canvassed for amongst the Muslims. It was generally believed in the then existing conditions no group of Muslims will agree to it. But a few of us had realised that separate electorates instead of giving any protction to the minorities did arm the communal majorities with undue and dangerous statutory authority in a legislature composed of members elected by communal constituancies the community having the largest representation would naturaly be inclined to take advantage of their position.

FIRST MOVE.

In January 1927 when we were at delhi attending the Legislative Assembly, a few of us—Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Maulavi Shafi Daudi and myself—took it upon ourselves to make an attempt to pursuade the Muslim politicians seriously to think over the desirability of accepting joint electrorate. We had hoped to get help from Mr. Jinnah in our endeavours but he proved a disappointment and instead of giving us any help he rather opposed us. At that time Maulana Shaukat Ali happened to pay a visit to Delhi. I approached him with the proposal. In our first meeting I could hardly get a serious hearing. We met again next day. We discussed and discussed and all of a sudden he declared himself a communalist: promising to help us in our endeavours and advised me to approach Maulana Mohamed Ali.

ALI BROTHERS' SUPPORT.

By Maulana Shaukat Ali's promised support all the fou of us were very much encouraged and began to work with redoubled energy. In the meanwhile Maulana Mohamed Ali returned to Delhi and the task of discussing the proposal with him was left to me. We met several times and in the end the Maulana became our main support.

From the very beginning the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's sympathies were with us and with the conversion of the Ali brothers joint electorate became the creed of all the Nationalist Muslims. The next problem was how to approach the other group.

At the Khilafat Conference held at Lucknow a sub-committee consisting of several members including the late Maulana Mohamed Ali, late Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulvi Shafi Davudi and others with myself as convener was appointed to meet representatives of the Muslim League and other oganisations to discuss the matter. The joint meeting was held at Delhi on March 20 the 1927 in which the now well-known Delhi proposals were formulated. The formula adopted at this meeting was that Muslims were prepared to agree to joint electorate in all provinces and in the central Legislature provided: (1) Sind was made into a separate province. (2) the N. W. F. Provinces and Baluchistan were treated on the same footing as the other provinces. (3) In the Punjab and Bengal the proportion of representation was in accordance with population: (4) In the Central Legislature the Muslim representation was not to be less than one-third.

A SURPRISE.

Owing to my and others serious illness I could not attend the meeting. I read this resolution in papers with surprise for I knew that almost all the members of the Committee appointed by the Khilafat Conference were of opinion that separate electorate by itself is injurious to the interest of the minorities and every attempt should be made to replace it. Two days later when I reached Delhi I was told by Maulvi Shafi Daudi that the formula represents a compromise between Nationalist Muslim on one hand and Jinnah-Shafi group on the other.

What followed this is a matter of common knowidge. It was followed by Unity Conference at Simla. Split in the Muslim League and Madras Congress resolution on communal question. All Parties Conference at Delhi and Bombay, appointment of Nehru Committee, consideration of Nehru Committee Report at Lucknow and at the National Convention at Calcutta.

In the meanwhile the number of supporters amongst Mussalman public workers continued to grow from day to day till by the end of 1928 they formed the majority of all the three existing Muslim organisations in India i.e. All India Muslim Leagu, Central Khilafat Committee and Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

COMMUNALIST TACTICS.

It so happened that while by the end of 1928 the majority of the members of the All-India Muslim League and an overwhelming majority of the members of the Central Khilafat Committee were in favour of joint electorate, the office-bearers of these organisations, for reasons we need not enter into, had by then again changed sides and were taking their stand on separate electorate. Knowing it well that the majority of members of these respective organisations were in favour of joint electorates they dared not openly oppose it but insisted on the fulfilment of an ever increasing number of conditions after which they would be willing to consider the introduction of joint electorate system They manipulated the elections in such a way that almost all the supporters of joint electorate, and now Behar, Bengal and the Punjab, were ousted from the organisation and since then no regular election that body have been held last we re-enter the executive.

A DODGE.

The Muslim League constitution did not permit of any such tactics. Quite different device was adopted there to keep the League silent on this electorate issue. Meetings after meetings of the Council were held to consider the question but when it was discovered that the supporters of the joint electorate formed the majority the session was adjourned to some other date. In 1928 at Calcutta the annual session of the All-India Muslim League was adjourned without transacting any business. A few months later we met again in Delhi when supporters of joint electorate were faced by the combined forces of Jinnah-Shafi section. But even this combination was not enough to outvote the Nationalists and the session ended in confusion.

At present there are four Muslim organisations of these Jamiat-ul-Ulema stands for joint electorate. The majority of members of the All-India Muslim League are in favour of joint electorate but whenever in any meeting they are present in full force the meetings are dissolved without transacting any business and hence for the last few months they are not attending these meetings. The third organisation is the Central Khilafat Committee. This Committee now exist only in name for there is hardly any of its constituent parts i.e. District and Provincial Khilafat Committees. The fourth is the Muslim Nationalist party which consists of almost all the Mussalmans of the Congress and a large number of non-Congress Muslims.

A MANIPULATION.

The All-India Parties Muslim Conference is not a permanent organisation. It has been manipulated to provide a safe platform for opponents of joint electorate. It consists of all the Muslim members of the Central Legislature and Provincial Legislatures who owe their present position in the politics not to any service they had rendered to the community or country but to the exploitation of communal prejudices and religious antogonism. They naturally think the continuance of the existing system will make or mar their future. Hence they are doing their best to oppose the proposal of joint electorate.

A CHALLENGE.

I believe Muslim opinion is more truly represented in the Congress than in any communal organisation. There are more Muslims even to-day in the Congress rolls than the total of the combined number of members of the All-India Muslim League and Central Khilafat Committee. I believe the majority of Mussalmans are sick of this fight. It might cause a few riots like Cawnpore, but surely it is not going to bring peace and prosperity to the community. There is an overwhelmingly large number of men in the community who desire to live in peace and harmony with their neighbours. But their existing organisations have failed them and they have become disorganised. The Muslim Nationalist Conference was held at Lucknow to bring all these together and it did succeeded in its object exceedingly well.

We stand for joint electorates and we will oppose any other communal settlement. In other matters, whatever be one's individual view-point, we will do our best to bring unity amongst Mussalmans to facilitate an amicable settlement of the communal problem.

What is the position to-day. There are two sets of Muslim proposals before the country—one is known as the Muslim All Parties Conference resolution and the other as Jinnah's 14 points. Both had originally contemplated on the demands in the two proposals being accepted. Mahatma Gandhi says that any demand which receives the supoprt of the majority of Mussalmans will be acceptable to him. Nationalist Mussalmans say any settlement based on joint electorate will receive their support. So now the one thing standing in the way is his controversy about the electorate. If Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulvi Shafi Daudi, Sir Mohamed Shafi and their colleagues of the All Parties Muslim Conference would still honour their signature on the Delhi proposals and would stick to what they had once agreed to, a settlement is within reach.

But it seems for some reasons these gentlemen are determined not to let a communal settlement be effected and therefore instead of accepting what once they themselves had demanded they always find a new excuse for standing out. Every one of them had agreed to accept joint electorates on certain conditions, and now that there is every likelihood of their condition being accepted they declare they can in no way part with separate electorate

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Move To Get It Revised.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, May 6.

Cape Town.—At the Assembly the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Malan, stated that the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill was being postponed at the request of the Government of India to enable its discussion at the proposed Round Table Conference which would be held in South Africa probably before the beginning of December with the object of revising the Cape Town Agreement.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON NORTH POLE.

Air And Sea Venture.

LONDON, May 6.

Berlin.—The North Pole will be assailed simultaneously by air and water this summer according to the announcement made by Herr Eckener that the Graf Zeppelin is definitely timing its flight to coincide with the arrival of Sir Hubert Wilkin's submarine Nautilus. The Zeppelin will carry complete polar equipment and eight or nine Scientists and Arctic explorers, German, British, American and Russian.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI AT SURAT.

No Enthusiastic Reception

PROMINENT MUSLIMS KEEP ALOOF

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 6.

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived here by this afternoon train from Ahmedabad. Though he visits this city after an interval of three years, the reception accorded to him even by his community, could hardly be called very enthusiastic, hardly a hundred Muslims and a few volunteer being present on the station.

The Maulana was taken in a procession through the city, but it only consisted of some volunteers. Not a single prominent Muslim citizen except the Nawab of Bella and Nawabzada, Mir Hafizuddin Khan, who were in the car of Mr. Shaukat Ali, was to be seen in the procession.

It appears the local Anjuman-e-Islam was not very enthusiastic about the Maulana's visit to this city, and I very reliably understand that the body was against arranging any public function or meeting under its auspices in honour of Mr. Shaukat Ali. But to the astonishment of the members of the Anjuman-e-Islam, a handbill over the signature of Mr. Surati Jamadar, one of the Joint Secretaries, was published in the name of the Anjuman appealing the Muslim citizens to be present at the reception at the Railway station and to attend the meeting to be addressed by the Maulana this evening at Dhed Talavdi.'

It is understood that Mr. Surati Jamadar issued this handbill without the knowledge of any of his colleagues or any other office-bearers, in contravention of the rules of the Anjuman. This action on the part of Mr. Surati Jamadar has created a stir and indignation not only among the members of the Anjuman-e-Islam but among Muslims of all shades of opinion, and the resentment was made evident when many respectable Muslim citizens kept indoors when the Maulana was being received at the station and then taken in procession. Though the meeting is announced to be held this evening, it is reliably stated that the organisers have so far failed to secure a president for it. They have up to now approached not less than five respectable Muslims, but none of them, showed readiness to preside over the meeting to be addressed by the 'Big Brother.'

SHAUKAT ALI APPEALS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

—:o:—

Without It No Independence Possible, Says He.

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, May 7.

Before a largely attended meeting of Muslim youths at Sagrampura Dhedtalodi, last night, Mr. Shaukat Ali addressed the Muslim youths to discontinue old customs and advised them to organise a volunteer corps and educate the young Muslim generation. The Maulana in his address also appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity and said that without Hindu-Muslim unity no independence can be achieved.

CONVERT SWARAJ INTO REALITY.

Mr. Arundale's Appeal To Workers.

MADRAS, May 6.

Presiding over the thirteenth anniversary of the Madras Labour Union, Mr. George S. Arundale, who is on his way from Australia to Europe, said that as a pioneer in the field, the Union had shown the way to workers all over India. He had read with the deepest happiness the successful negotiation of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement and regarded the early establishment of Swaraj as inevitable. The British Government and Mahatma Gandhi could give only the form of Swaraj. The conversion of it into reality depended upon the workers themselves, their strength, organisation and the wise use of the vote.

MR SHIVA RAO LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao left for Bombay to-day to attend the meeting of different sections of the Trade Union Movement on the 9th and 10th May. The object of the meeting is stated to be to discover if possible, the basis of unity and common action.—A. P.

CHINA IN COMMONS.

—:o:—

British Subject Under New Regime.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

RUGBY, May 6.

The position regarding the extra-territoriality negotiations in China was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons by the Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson. He said an agreement had now been reached on a large number of details of the treaty providing on one hand for the transfer of jurisdiction over British Subjects in China from British to Chinese courts and on other for safeguards relating to the administration of justice calculated to give a feeling of confidence and security to British nationals and British interests under the new regime. A serious obstacle, however, was in connection with certain important treaty Ports which, in view of His Majesty's Government must be excluded from the operation of the Treaty until necessary changes had been effected in the municipal administrations at those ports to meet the new situation created by the abolition of extra-territorial rights.

A WAY OUT.

The British attitude was influenced not only by the consideration of the chaos which must ensue from any sudden change in the jurisdiction at the ports in question, but also the fact that other powers were also concerned. As a way out of the difficulty, the appointment of a special commission was suggested to proceed on the conclusion of the Treaty, to study the whole problem of reserved areas with a view to finding a satisfactory solution. Unfortunately the Chinese Government were unable to agree, but the British Government had not abandoned the hope that if time was allowed for further discussion a satisfactory solution of this one outstanding difficulty would be found. He added he had not yet received official information as to the final position of the negotiations between the Chinese Government and other Powers. He paid a tribute to the devotion and ability with which Sir Miles Lampson had conducted the long and complicated negotiations.

SECURITY OF PERSON.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Henderson said that during the last two years fifteen British subjects had been captured in China all of whom had escaped or were released. Eight others had been murdered and one, namely, Father Fierney died in captivity. The National Government realised their responsibility for ensuring adequate protection to British subjects and discharged it as far as they could. Most of the outrages occurred at remote places where Government, though they had jurisdiction, did not exercise effective control.—B.O.W.

OFFICIALS NOT PROMPT.

Evidence Before Cawnpore Enquiry.

CAWNPORE, May 6.

Giving evidence before the Cawnpore Riots Enquiry Committee Mr. Hoon, M.L.A., said that interference with personal liberty by young boys was the immediate cause of the riots. Officials showed lack of sympathy and did not show their wonted promptness in dealing with the occurrence. Other witnesses stated that Moslems had no sympathy with the Bhagat Singh hartal and resented its enforcement.—A. P.

Land Tax Proposals Carried.

—:o:—

LONDON May 6.

The House of Commons by 289 votes to 230 has carried Land Tax proposals.—Reuter.

Temperance in Madras Presidency.

SPECIAL HINDU.

Orders are expected to be issued immediately sanctioning the continuance if anti-drink propaganda in Madras Presidency, within the restricted allotment Rs. 2 lakhs, provided for in the Budget. Each district is allowed to appoint there pracharakas. As a result further fall in excise revenue is anticipated.

"NO YIELDING TO BULLYING"

Mahatmaji's Solution For Goondaism.

DO NOT SEEK POLICE ASSISTANCE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

There is no human institution but has its dangers. The greater the institution the greater chances of abuse. Democracy is a great institution and therefore it is liable to be greatly abused. The remedy therefore is, not avoidance of democracy but reduction of possibility of abuse to a minimum.

The Congress has become a vast democratic body. It reached a high water-mark during the past twelve months. Without being technically on the register millions took possession of it and added lustre to it. But "goondaism" also entered the Congress to a much larger extent than hitherto. It was inevitable. The ordinary rules prescribed for the selection of volunteers were practically set aside during the last stages of the struggle. The result has been that in some places "goondaism" has made itself felt. Some Congressmen have even been threatened with disaster if they will not give the money demanded of them. Of course, professional "goondas" may also take advantage of the atmosphere and ply their trade.

NEED FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The wonder is that the case I have in mind are so very few compared to what they might have been, regard being had to the great mass awakening. My conviction is that this happy state is due to the Congress creed of non-violence, even though we have but crudely followed it. But there has been sufficient expression of "goondaism" to warn us to take time by the forelock and adopt preventive and precautionary measures.

The measures that suggest themselves to me are naturally and certainly a scientific and more intelligent and disciplined application of non-violence. In the first place if we had a firmer faith in non-violence than we have shown, not one man or woman who did not strictly conform to the rules regarding the admission of volunteers would have been taken. It would be no answer to say that in that case there would have been no volunteers during the final stage and therefore there would have been a perfect failure. My experience teaches me to the contrary. It is possible to fight a non-violent battle even with one Satyagrahi. But it, i.e., a non-violent battle, cannot be fought with a million non-satyagrahis. And I would welcome even an utter failure with non-violence unimpaired rather than depart from it by a hair's breadth to achieve a doubtful success. Without adopting a non-compromising attitude so far as non-violence is concerned. I can see nothing but disaster in the end. For, at the critical moment we may be found wanting, weighed in the scales of non-violence, and may be found hopelessly unprepared to meet the forces of disorder that might suddenly be arrayed against us.

NON-VIOLENT SOLUTION.

But having made the mistake of indiscriminate recruiting how are we to repair the mischief in a non-violent way? Non-violence means courage of the highest order and therefore readiness to suffer. There should therefore be no yielding to bullying, bluff or worse, even though it may mean the loss of a few precious lives. Writers of threatening letters should be made to realise that their threats will not be listened to. But at the same time their disease must be diagnosed and properly treated. Even the "goondas" are part of us and therefore they must be handled gently and sympathetically. People generally do not take to "goondaism" for the love of it. It is a symptom of a deeper-seated disease in the body politic. The same law should govern our relations with internal "goondaism" that we apply in our relations with the "goondaism" in the system of Government. And if we have felt that we have the ability to deal with that highly organised "goondaism" in a non-violent manner how much more should we feel the ability to deal with the internal "goondaism" by the same method:

It follows that we may not seek police assistance to deal with the disease although it is open during the truce, to any Congressman to seek it precisely in the same manner as any other citizen. They way I have suggested is the way of reform, conversion, love. Seeking police assistance is the way of punishment, fear, want of affection if not actual disaffection. The two methods therefore cannot run together. The way of reform appears at some stage or other to be difficult but it is in reality the easiest.

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST POLICE

Mahatmaji's Advice

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A correspondent asks: 'Do you advise taking legal proceedings against the police or other officials for their lawlessness during the Settlement for in such cases? Do you advise such proceedings except where the lawlessness persists in some shape or other and where it is possible to produce conclusive evidence of the past lawlessness. But generally speaking we must, in view of the Settlement try to bury the dead past and hope and work for a lasting Settlement.

ORIENTAL ART.

—:o:—

Proposal For Museum In London

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIAN ART.

LONDON, May 6.

The project for the establishment in London of a Central Museum of Oriental Art was discussed at a meeting under the auspices of the Indian Society held at the India House under the Chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband. Sympathetic interest was expressed by Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. Eric Maclagan who foreshadowed the active co-operation of the British and Victoria and Albert Museums respectively.

Sir Atul Chatterjee dwelling on the advantages of the Museum to both the people of Britain and scholars and visitors from Asia, was confident that it would be welcomed by all Indians.

Sir Leslie Wilson referred to the encouragement it would afford to contemporary artists and craftsmen in India.

Mr. Rushbrook Williams assured them the support of the Indian States. Mr. Laurence Binyon, Mr. Yasuf Ali and Sir Denison Ross were among the speakers supporting the project.

Lord Crawford, while agreeing that the proposal should be investigated, emphasised the difficulty of differentiating art by Continents.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the proposed Museum and appointing Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. Eric Maclagan for the purpose of forming the Committee with the object of securing the early establishment of it.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVAL DISCUSSION

—:o:—

French Government" Reply.

LONDON May 6.

The principal French naval expert, M. Massigli is returning to London to-day from Paris, having yesterday conferred with the French Premier M. Laval, the Foreign Minister, M. Briand and M. Dement, the Naval Minister. It is understood that M. Massigli is bringing the written reply of his Government on which naval discussions with the British and French representatives will be resumed. According to newspapers the negotiations are very unlikely to end before the Foreign Ministers of the three Powers have met at Geneva.—B. O. W.

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